The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898. NO. 28

OLD GLORY OVER SANTIAGO.

SPANIARDS SURRENDER EASTERN CUBA.

Spain Evacuates the City on Sunday Morning.—American Troops Now Occupy the City.

Old Glory is now floating over the fortifications of Santiago. At 9:00 o'clock Sunday morning the Spanish troops, under command of General Toral, left their trenches and marched into the American lines, where, one by one, the regiments laid down their arms. At the same time the Spanish flag was hauled down and the Stars and Stripes hoisted in its place, The work of loading the Spanish prisoners on transports, preparatory to sending them back to Spain, will be commenced as soon as ships are provided.

The authorities at Washington have been urged to use haste in this matter. It has been suggested to use Spanish transports for this work, a fear being expressed that the use of American vessels would result in rendering them dangerous for use in moving American troops on account of the exposure of the Spaniards to yellow fever.

General Greely, chief signal officer, recieved the first word of the formal surrender of Santiago to the American forces. His advices came from the signal officer at Santiago and said that the Spanish troops left the trenches and marched out Sunday morning, laying down their arms. This Spanish flag was hauled down.

The president and secretary of war were notified of General Greely's news at once and were very much pleased with it. At noon, Sunday, Secretary Alger summed up the situation as follows:

"The Stars and Stripes are now flying over Santiago. Our information is very brief. The Spanish regiments marched out one by one and laid down their arms, the Spanish flag was hauled down and the American flag raised."

The war department posted the following bulletin at 5:15 p. m. Sunday.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:—I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock noon, raised over the house of civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense crowd of people present. A squad of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing national air. Light battery fired salute of twenty-one guns. Perfect order is being maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from the mouth of the harbor. Upon coming into the city I discoverrd a perfect entanglement of defences. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory, over which I have guard. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9:00 a. m.

(Signed) SHAFTER,
Major General.

In the Hospital.

George, son of W. W. Dellett, of this place, received a gunshot wound in the battle of Santiago, and with other wounded soldiers is now in the Long Island College Hospital, near Brooklyn, and is recovering, expecting to be home soon. He belongs to the regular army and his time will expire in a few days.

Mr. Dellett on Wednesday received a letter from his son, stating that he is ill, though not dangerously, of a fever, and expected to be home within two weeks. The report that he was in the hospital on account of a gunshot wound received in the battle of Santiago, seems to be unfounded.

Acres of Berries.

There are hundreds of acres of fine red raspberries in the Seven mountain region and within reach of any of the tram roads running through those mountains; the berries can be picked from these roads and in any of the lands adjoining from which timber has been cut. These berries have a delicate flavor, and the bushes have no jaggers like other berry bushes. Not one bushel out of 50 will be gathered, so plentiful are these berries.

Central Commercial Telephone Co.

This company embraces the counties of Centre, Clinton, Blair, Lycoming, Huntingdon and Montour. Its line from State College to Bellefonte, with a force of men under W. L. Goodhart, is now completed to within a mile of Bellefonte. It is intended to have the line extended to Centre Hall early the coming fall and ultimately into Union county via Millheim and Woodward.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. I heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

STAMPS TO BE USED.

What the War Revenue Act will Require Payment of an Internal Revenue Tax Upon.

The new war revenue act became effective July 1st, and stamps will be required to be affixed to bank checks, telegrams, leases, mortgages, etc., as follows:

Bonds, debentures and stock certificates, 5 cent stamp.

Bank checks, drafts or certificates of deposit, 2-cent stamp.

Promissory notes or United States money orders under $100, 2-cent stamp.

Each additional $100 2-cent stamp.

Telegrams, 1-cent stamp.

Life insurance policies, exclusive of those issued by fraternal organizations, 8-cent stamp.

Insurance policies, marine, inland, fire, casuality, fidelity and guarantee, ½ of 1 per cent. on each dollar.

Leases, one year, 25-cent stamp; over one year and not more than three, 50-cent stamp; over three years, $1 stamp.

Mortgages, 25-cent stamp.

Passage tickets, United States to foreign ports, under $30, $1 stamp; between $50 and $60, $3 stamp; over $60, $5 stamp.

Power of attorney or proxy for voting at election of officers of incorporated companies or associations, barring religious, charitable or literary or public cemeteries, 10-cent stamp.

Protest of notes, 25-cent stamp.

Patent medicines or proprietary articles, retail price 5 cents, ½ of cent; retail price between 10 and 15 cents, 3-8 of 1 cent; retail price between 15 to 25 cents, ½ of 1 cent.

Sparkling or other wines, bottled, pint or less, 1-cent stamp; bottled, over pint, 2-cent stamp.

Chewing gum or substitutes, packages of $1 or less, 4-cent stamp; each additional $1, 4-cent stamp.

Seats or berth in parlor or sleeping cars, 1-cent stamp.

Legacies and distributive shares of personal property, from 75 cents to $15 on each legacy, according to its amount.

An Increase Demanded.

The miners of district No. 2, covering Central Pennsylvania, met at Altoona this week, and after a general discussion of grievances, the 30 delegates, representing 34,000 men out of 55,000 in the district, decided to demand an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages, and if a favorable reply is not received from the operators by July 28 work in all the mines shall be suspended. Saturday, July 30, was declared a general holiday, and a mass meeting will be held in all the mine centres of the district for the purpose of settling the question of suspension according to the scale adopted. The delegates claim they are well organized and in splendid shape for a strike.

Child Bitten by a Snake.

A four-year-old son of Samuel Boyer, two miles east of Aaronsburg, on Daniel Wolf's farm, while playing about a stone fence was bitten by a rattle snake. The child cried and was taken home but the parents did not know what the trouble was. Another child who was along said something came out of the stone fence and bit it. A party, after they found that the limb was swelling very fast, instituted a search and found the snake, when George Kreachbaum killed it. The doctor was sent for and the child is doing all right.

Child Killed.

A young daughter of Squire Frank Schnure aged about fourteen years, was killed on Tuesday morning on the lumber tram roan by falling under the wheels of a truck. A party of about thirty were going berry picking in the mountain near Laurelton, and boarded several trucks of the lumber company. The little girl became dizzy while the train was running rapidly and fell off the truck under the wheels. She was horribly mangled but lived about forty minutes after the accident.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Harry Weaver, of Aaronsburg, and Ada E. Breon, of Millheim.

Charles Diehl, of Bellview, Ohio, and Rose Corman, of Rebersburg.

Dr. Alfred Gordon, of Philadelphia, and Victorine Lyon, of Bellefonte.

Albert B. Smith, of Madisonburg, and Eleanor Noregong, of Burlingame, Lycoming Co.

Religious Services.

Preaching in the Presbyterian church at this place next Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, and at Centre Hill in the morning at 10:30.

SAW MILL FOR SALE, in narrows near Lamar, a portable outfit, with shingle mill, all in good running order. Purchaser can have about 200,000 feet of sawing before moving the mill. Terms reasonable. Apply to Adam S. Bierly, Penn Cave. 23jn4t

AUGUST JURORS.

Drawn for August Term—Commencing Monday, August 22.

GRAND JURORS—1ST WEEK.

John Noll, Bellefonte.
James N. Leitzell, Gregg.
Thomas Huey, Half Moon.
E. P. Tate, Patton.
David Kinkade, Rush.
W. E. Meek, Ferguson.
Andrew Feizer, Boggs.
John Ebberts, Gregg.
Israel Young, Harris.
Oscar Krebs, Ferguson.
Curtis Wagner, Benner.
W. A. Boal, Potter.
Wm. A. Dunwiddie, Philipsburg.
W. N. McCausland, Philipsburg.
B. W. Shipley, Union.
Linn Musser, Ferguson.
J. K. Hosterman, Miles.
Wm. Wasson, Spring.
C. L. Gramley, Miles.
Samuel Strohecker, Miles.
J. A. Aikens, Bellefonte.
M. O. Stover, Haines.
Jason Underwood, Union.
Daniel Taylor, Patton.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Emanuel Musser, College.
Harry Platt, Philipsburg.
Isaac Dawson, Bellefonte.
Samuel Moore, Rush.
Daniel Decker, Potter.
H. E. Crouse, Haines.
James Durst, Potter.
Ed Munson, Philipsburg.
Adam Barages, Haines.
Austin Johnston, Spring.
J. W. Sweetwood, Gregg.
J. C. Wagner, Millsburg.
John Stine, Philipsburg.
James Schofield, Bellefonte.
Jesse Whippo, Worth.
Samuel R. Weiser, Millheim.
A. A. Miller, State College.
Luther Geiswite, Haines.
Wm. Haines, Liberty.
Cornelius Bower, Haines.
Robert Cook, Howard Boro.
W. E. Confer, Howard Boro.
G. P. Heverly, Boggs.
Wesley Hartman, Millheim.
Richard O'Neil, Rush.
Daniel M. Stine, South Philipsburg.
James Rine, Bellefonte.
D. W. Clark, Liberty.
Frank Wian, Spring.
Jacob Croft, Burnside.
John Pennington, Rush.
H. C. Hoy, State College.
Geo. W. Scholl, College.
L. C. Spayd, Gregg.
H. C. Williams, Bellefonte.
J. C. Stover, Haines.
Solomon Peck, Walker.
Jacob Lyon, Bellefonte.
Jas. I. McClure, Bellefonte.
David Love, Spring.
D. G. Smeltzer, Potter.
Reuben Kaup, Spring.
D. R. Nevill, Snow Shoe.
Geo. W. Hosterman, Centre Hall.
James Kerstetter, Spring.
C. D. Moore, Harris.
Fred Decker, College.
John W. Holmes, Marion.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

Jacob Fultz, Haines.
J. Kyle McFarland, Benner.
Jacob B. Hazell, Miles.
J. W. Fravel, Snow Shoe.
Ed Sellers, College.
Elmer Straub, Spring.
Samuel Williams, Haines.
Israel Condo, Marion.
Michael Hazel, Benner.
John Hough, Patton.
Joel Kling, Marion.
J. L. Pletcher, Howard Twp.
W. L. Steele, Bellefonte.
F. F. Smith, Rush.
A. C. Mingle, Bellefonte.
Park Bullock, Snow Shoe.
Hiram Thompson, College.
W. R. Shope, Spring.
H. H. Montgomery, Bellefonte.
J. C. Miller, Benner.
Jack Smith, Howard Twp.
Geo. Heaton, Boggs.
Wm. Pealer, Gregg.
Chas. W. Wolf, Haines.
Harry A. Harter, Spring.
C. J. McCallion, Howard Twp.
Thomas Norris, Philipsburg.
N. W. Eby, Haines.
Ed Mingle, Haines.
Theo. S. Christ, College.
J. L. Croft, Boggs.
Stanley Watson, Boggs.
J. O. Kerstetter, Potter.
Mathew A. Elder, Philipsburg.
Jacob Gephart, Miles.
Wm. B. Lucas, Boggs.
Joseph Hoy, State College.
Ephriam Keller, Spring.
John D. Brown, Snow Shoe.
Geo. W. Smith, Potter.

New Ceiling.

The county commissioners are putting a handsome pattern of iron ceiling in the court-room. This action will stave off the erection of a new court-house.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

SICKNESS OF THE CUBAN SOLDIERS SUPPRESSED.

The Departments Withholding the Facts from the People.—The Spanish Coast to be Threatened.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The administration is not toting square with the people in the matter of giving out news concerning the extent of the yellow fever in our army at Santiago. This is a blunder almost as great as that which allowed the Spanish to send the yellow fever laden refugees out of Santiago into our lines, previous to their surrender. As long as the people found out before the news began to be so rigorously censored that several hundred cases of yellow fever existed in our army, it is unwise to keep them in ignorance as to the continued spread of the disease. Almost every section of the country is represented in our army at Santiago, and it is a shame not to allow the people to know just which regiments the yellow fever is in and what success is attending the efforts that are being made to stamp it out. It is altogether probable that yellow fever also exists among the twenty-five thousand Spanish troops who surrendered to Gen. Shafter. If so, we will have to take care of them, as the condition of surrender, under which we are to send them back to Spain binds us not to allow any of those infected with yellow fever to go upon the ships.

It is now stated that Commodore Watson's fleet is at once to start to Spain, but there are still those who refuse to believe it before it actually goes, and others who believe if actually started, it will go with no other intention than to scare Spain into asking for peace. Cablegrams from Madrid and other European points, say that Spain has already asked for our terms of peace, but it is officially denied in Washington.

It is semi-officially said that no movement on land against Havana will be started until fall, owing to the fear of yellow fever, and officially stated that the movement against Porto Rico is to be started at once. "At once" has not, however, meant immediately in the administration lexicon, in connection with war movements.

Representative James Hamilton Lewis, who began his Congressional career by being called a dude, but who has long ago won, by his common sense and all around ability the respect of Congress and of the eastern public—the people of Washington, the state he represents in the House, recognized those qualities long before they sent him to Congress—has tendered his services to the government as a field officer in the volunteer army. He has been connected with the Washington State Militia, of which he is now Inspector General, for about eleven years. Unless the outlook for peace grows promising enough to stop army appointments, it is likely that Mr. Lewis will get a commission.

"The war has been a very lucky thing for the Republicans of Illinois, for if it had not occurred they would have been ingloriously defeated." That is what Mr. P. E. Furman, a well known Democrat of that state, says, and the same thing will apply equally as well to other states, for it is as plain as the nose on your face that the Republicans are going to make their campaign on the war, although they deserve no more credit for the action of Congress in voting all the money the administration asked for to conduct the war than do the Democrats and the Populists, who voted for all the war appropriations. As to the policy of the party in his state, Mr. Furman says: "The Illinois Democrats stand steadfast by Bryan and free silver, both of which they indorsed at their state convention, the other day."

The man who claims that any one party monopolizes all the patriotism in this country thus proclaims his own ignorance. It seems to be pretty generally understood in Washington that the Republican Congressional Committee intends to make the implication, if not the direct claim, that Republican patriotism in Congress was the whole thing, the basis of its campaign documents this year—an implication as false as it would be possible to make. As a matter of fact, if any one party in Congress deserves more praise than the other for unselfish patriotism, it is the Democrats. Although they knew that the administration being Republican, and a majority of the House being Republican, the successful conduct of the war would necessarily be beneficial to the Republican party, not a single Democrat hesitated either in advocacy of the war or in providing the money to carry it on successfully. If the action of the Democrats, and the Populists in Congress was not actuated by pure unselfish patriotism, some Republicans should tell the country what actuated those men who voted for the war, although fully aware that their votes would, temporarily, at least, be beneficial to their political opponents. Let the truth be told no matter who wins.

Brave old George Dewey has been at it again. Results: Destruction of the Spanish fort in Subig Bay, five hundred prisoners and a notice served on the German Emperor, through the Commander of the German cruiser, Irene, to keep his fingers out of the Philippine pie.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

July 21 and August 4 and 18 are the dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad's low-rate twelve-day excursions to Atlantic City and the principal South Jersey seashore resorts. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 a. m., arriving at Altoona 12.15 p. m., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 p. m., and arriving at Atlantic City via the Delaware River Bridge route, the only all-rail line, at 8.40 p. m. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on July 22, August 5 or 19.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Clearfield	$8 60	9.32 A. M.
Philipsburg	8 00	10.12 "
Tyrone	7 65	12.56 P. M.
Hustingdon	7 10	1 26 "
Duncannon	4 60	13.27 "
Philadelphia, Arrive		6.25 "
Atlantic City, Arrive		8.40 "

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 p. m., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7.05 p. m., carrying Pullman sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

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Flushing the Mains.

The contractors in charge of the boro water plant have turned one of the springs into the pipe. The pipes are allowed to fill and the fire hydrants are opened in different parts of the town drawing off the water, flushing the maines. The plugs throw a heavy stream. The work on the reservoir goes steadily on. The excavating has been nearly completed and the tamping with clay to hold the water will soon be finished. The work will require a couple weeks time to complete the job ready to connect the town. The election for $2500 to bond the town to complete the plant will be held next Tuesday. A public test will be held before the plant is taken off the contractor's hands.

School Tax Ruling.

In answer to a letter from the Department of Public Instruction, the Attorney General's Department rules that School Boards have authority to assess and levy taxes for school purposes upon real estate and personal property in the manner heretofore provided, and to assess an occupation or per capita tax of $1 upon every male inhabitant of the age of 21 years and upwards. This per capita tax is in lieu of the occupation tax levied under the old law, and the amount thereof cannot be exceeded in any case, no matter at what sum the occupation, trade or profession may have been valued by the assessor for State and County purposes.

Nominated for Congress.

A once Centre Hall boy has been honored in Kansas. William G. Hoffer, of Lincoln, Kansas, has been made the Democratic nominee for congress in the district of which Lincoln county is a part. Will is a son of George Hoffer, a former prominent farmer of Centre Hall. When a young man, William G. Hoffer went west and is working himself into prominence in Kansas, and we shall be pleased to learn of his election to congress.

Sudden Death.

Elizabeth, wife of John Deibler, formerly of Aaronsburg, died suddenly at her home near Curtin, on 9 inst. Her age was 67 years. Seven sons and three daughters survive her. She was a daughter of Michael Klepper and was raised in the family of Daniel Kurtz, of Aaronsburg, dec'd.

Centre Countian Honored.

Prof. P. O. Stiver, a native of this valley, on 12 inst., received the nomination for State Sup't of Public Instruction, by acclamation, at the hands of the Democratic Convention of Illinois.

A Reduction.

The Adams Express company announces a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular charge on shipments for soldiers and sailors at the various camps and naval rendezvous in the United States.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Streams are low but springs and wells still hold out.

Nettie Tate, of Hublersburg, was granted a pension, $8.

A good thunder shower favored us early Tuesday morning.

John G. Hess has been appointed post-master at Pinegrove Mills.

Quay intends moving on his farm in Lancaster county and make that his home.

Ex-prothonotary L. A. Schaeffer, is on a six week's trip to New Mexico and Arizona.

Had two thunder showers Tuesday—one in the morning and another in the evening.

The real estate of Joseph Rishel, of Gregg twp., dec'd, is advertised for sale, in the Reporter.

The Juniata Valley campmeeting at Newton Hamilton will open August 9 and close August 19.

Bear in mind the Farmers' Institute and Harvest Home Pic-Nic, on Grange Park, Centre Hall, Aug. 11.

Mrs. Bigler, widow of the late ex-Governor William Bigler, died on last Friday night, 15, in Clearfield.

Arrangements are being made for a big pic-nic at Hecla, at which Rev. Dr. Swallow is to be the speaker.

The weevil did not do much harm to the wheat crop in this county as we are informed by some farmers.

Col. Reynold's new mill, on the site of the burned mill, is rapidly going towards completion, and will be of brick.

We regret to learn that our friend Balser Weber, of Howard, one of the best citizens of this county, is quite ill.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, July 24: At Centre Hall, 10 a. m. at Spring Mills, 2 p. m., at Tusseyville 7 p. m.

Next Saturday evening, 23, the people of Coburn will raise another flag in place of the one blown down by the storm.

John Kline, of whose being ill we made mention some weeks ago, is not improving, as we learn from Bellefonte.

Mrs. Andrew G. Curtin, widow of the "Old War Governor," is at the head of a Soldiers' Relief Association at Bellefonte.

Gen. Miles' expedition for Porto Rico is on its way, and the next news to hear will be the bombardment and surrender of San Juan.

Lancaster county's wheat yield in 1897 was the greatest in its history, but this year's crop promises to be the poorest ever harvested.

Last evening's heavy thunder gust seems to have washed out the plague of oats flies that annoyed the people of our county for over a week.

Clyde P. Wieland, a Linden Hall boy, is located at Limestone, Clarion county, and writes us he can't get along without the Reporter.

Frank Schofield, a nephew of Hon. James Schofield, of Bellefonte, was killed in the battle of Santiago. He was a member of one of the New York regiments.

The steamer City of Washington arrived at Old Point Comfort the other day from Santiago with sick and wounded soldiers; no Centre county boys among them.

Commodore Watson with his fleet of battle ships has been ordered to sail for the coast of Spain and bombard some of the seaport cities. The Spaniards are greatly alarmed.

The air of this county is full of oats lice, a very small, dark fly, that uses the face, hands and other exposes parts of ones person to perambulate on, thus being annoying. This tiny pest has been hereabouts for over week.

The boro' of Mifflinburg has completed its water works. We have before us a printed schedule of water rents as fixed by the town council, and we find the charges are about three times as high as the same water privileges of the Centre Hall water company.

Recent Mifflin county deaths are: Mrs. Maria Mitchell, of Lewistown, age 71 years; near Lewiston Junction, Mrs. J. C. Ziegler, aged 48 years; at Belleville, the wife of Allen Fultz, age 32 years; in Union twp., Adolph Gibbony, age 23 years; in Harrisburg, Sarah A. Eisenberg, of Granville, age 40 years.

The banner crop of wheat harvested in Pennsylvania this year was that at the experimental farm, State College. General Superintendent W. C. Patterson harvested from a field of ten acres twenty-three loads of wheat, or a total of 759 dozen sheaves, an average of 75.3-4 dozen to the acre. This is the highest average yield recorded for some years.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

The Chantilly Lace Shawl---The Sailor Blouse ---A Pretty Style in Headwear---Linen and Pique Shirts--Etc., Etc.

THE CHANTILLY LACE SHAWL.

If you have inherited a quaint old Chantilly lace shawl from your mother get it out and put it on your back, as it is becoming the fashion. Drape it over a lining of burnt orange silk, over which goes a facing of chiffon before the lace is applied. Don't cut the shawl, but drape it in its natural fold from your shoulders back, for the shall shape is followed slavishly in the cutting of all the new shoulder draperies.

LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST.

Among the various developments of the blouse there are none more popular than those whose fashions are accomplished with an easy graceful carelessness, such as suggested in our illustration. It is developed in the popular novelty of the season, bayadere poplin of dun color, with double revers faced with satin of the same color on which are delicate incrustations of lace and the same decoration on the

vest and collar. The waist has a fitted lining which has the usual seams and pieces and closes in the center front. The vest front and collar hook at the shoulder and at the side, while the outside portion stays in place by means of buttons connected by a dainty chain. The back is plain, having a very little fullness at the bottom. The sleeves are one-seamed and have a small puff of folds at the shoulder.

MILITARY BELTS NOT POPULAR

Leather belts, studded with assorted brass uniform buttons, have not proved popular with women, except as boudoir decoration. They apparently add two or three inches to the size of the waist. Military jewelry is about the only patriotic evidence in dress left from the outburst awhile ago, which threatened speedily to have us dressed largely in flags, shields and firearms.

THE SAILOR BLOUSE.

Notwithstanding predictions to the contrary, the blouse remains. It is no longer Russian, but the simple sailor blouse, with broad collar and revers. As the predominating feature of the season's costume the blouse is chic and comfortable. It is usually made of a dark, solid color to contrast with a skirt of some light shade. Both wools and cottons are made up in this pretty fashion, as the style adapts itself to all fabrics.

A PRETTY STYLE IN HEADWEAR.

Among the novel styles of headwear this season is a variety of what is called "the jardiniere basket," which is made of straw and sometimes of finely gilded or silvered wire, but whose chief feature is a profusion of loose flowers apparently falling over one another in every direction. All sorts of flowers can be used, so that there is no limit to the possible variety in color and contrast.

THE FASHION IN BUCKLES.

It seems likely that long, oval shaped buckles, with a rounded frame of gold, silver or even gun-metal, will be the smartest ones worn with shirtwaists this season, in spite of the fantastic and whimsical filigree, cameo and paste and steel slides shown in the shops. Of course, any amount of adornment may make these buckles expensive and unique. One has diamonds set in bars across the framework; another has a spray of ivy up one side, the veins done in enamel. Some odd modeling is being done in enamels for men's and new women's cuff-links. One of these odd links shows on one side a perfectly modelled duck and on the other a bunch of green peas. Then there was a neatly tied up bunch of asparagus and other vegetable notions of the same kind.

DAINTY DRESS SLIPPERS.

The official full-dress slipper for the season is white satin or white kid, worked in silver beads. Of course there are one dozen, at least, acceptable variations from this standard. It must be remarked in passing, however, that all the new white-kid shoes and slippers are made of a skin that is so exquisitely dressed it admits of washing with soap and water. The law of new footgear seems to be that everything must be made cool and easy. There is even a new patent leather on the market that neither draws nor heats the feet, while a charming innovation is a green glace of calfskin, which comes in the form of ties especially, and sells like the traditional hot cakes. White and tan shoes, of course, dominate the season of hot weather, and women with very exquisite little extremities wear white-satin ties, strapped and trimmed with white kid. They fasten the white laces on the instep with clasps of cut-steel or wee buckles of brilliants.

LINEN AND PIQUE SKIRTS.

Nothing is more comfortable, and certainly nothing looks neater and cooler when perfectly fresh, than a skirt of white duck pique or cheviot. The linen skirts aren't so attractive, but they are more practical for everyday purposes in a city. Last year's skirts were plain five or seven gored affairs. Not so this year. The white ones are built quite tight about the hips, hugging the figure closely to the knees, where, by means of a plain circular flounce, they are made to flare around the feet. Those of linen or crash are tucked or corded in various ways. It does not pay to buy a cheap wash skirt, no matter how tempting it may look. Such skirts will shrink on one side and sag down on the other with the first doing up in the most exasperating fashion. There are plenty of tailors who will make to order a pique or duck skirt of shrunken material for a reasonable sum, and it is better economy to have two of these than ten of the others. They fit better, wash better, and, indeed, save no end of time and temper.

TWO MEALS FOR STOUT WOMEN

"At twelve o'clock sharp," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the Ladies' Home Journal, directing the stout woman how to cure her obesity, "the first meal of the day should be taken: Two well-broiled chops, or sweetbreads, or eggs in any form, one slice of well-baked whole wheat bread, buttered and thoroughly masticated, and one green vegetable. Eat enough to satisfy hunger, but of the more nitrogenous compound. For dessert a cup custard, or fruit—grapes, peaches, oranges or baked apple.

"For the night meal have a clear soup, a red meat—in fact, any meat except pork and veal—a succulent vegetable, like spinach, cooked celery, a little lettuce, new peas, string beans, a little raw cabbage or well-cooked cauliflower. All meat must be broiled, roasted or boiled—not fried. A half pound of meat may be eaten at this meal. A piece of well-toasted whole wheat bread, without butter, a bit of well-ripened cheese, and a cup of clear coffee may form the dessert. The success of this treatment lies in doing without breakfast. The patient may eat sufficient to satisfy hunger, but no more; in a few days she will find that the so-called hunger is not felt at the pit of the stomach, and in less than a week she will enjoy the two meals a day—the first at noon and the last at five or six o'clock—better than she has ever enjoyed her three meals."

LADIES' BLAZER.

One of the newest styles of the popular reefer coat is here shown in tobacco brown neatly finished with machine stitching. The fronts are deeply faced and reversed to form long lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. They are usually worn open, but can be closed at the bust if so desired. The back fits smooth, side, back and under-arm gores with a curved center seam securing a trim adjustment. Plaits are laid underneath below the waist line in back to form a slight full-

ness. The stylish sleeves have upper and under portions, the slight fullness at the top being collected in gathers. Coats of this description are suitable for traveling, shopping, cycling, or general utility wear, and can be successfully developed in any one of the general seasonable fabrics.

A WOMAN WHO BECAME A PHYSICIAN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fransis of St. Louis, Mo., wished to be a physician. She did not have money enough, however, to obtain a medical education, but she determined to earn it, which she did by becoming a domestic. Mrs. Fransis is young and comely. She is a typical nineteenth century woman. She began life with few cares and many comforts, but one day she was confronted by the problem of breadwinning. She considered her capabilities, and found that her education provided her with little that could be turned to advantage unless it was her domestic training. She knew such occupation would shock the members of the polite circle in which she had moved, but the necessity of earning money made her seek work. In 1893 she was employed as housekeeper in one of the large hotels. She has supported herself, educated her daughter and provided for an invalid mother. Out of her earnings of $600 a year she has saved enough to pay for two courses in medicine. After leaving the hotel she became a nurse in the insane ward at the poorhouse. After graduating at the Woman's College in the first course she began to practice. She graduated in the second course in 1898. She has now begun to enjoy a good practice. Mrs. Fransis has demonstrated that a woman who can carry the keys of a large establishment, overlook servants, keep track of table and bed linen can also wield a surgeon's knife. — Chicago Times-Herald.

FASHION NOTES.

Persian lawn is popular this year and is trimmed with lace edgings.

An old favorite that is being revived is the white grenadine with fancy dots of white chenille.

White mousseline de soie is still a favorite and will be for some time to come, judging from recent sales.

Young women wishing a little heavier material than gauze will find white batiste satisfactory.

Albatross still will be worn this season, although not so much as formerly.

Dotted swisses are most fashionable at the present time. They are made with many lace-edged ruffles and bows of ribbon.

A new fabric is the "radiant" drap de soie. This is a heavey silky gauze material well adapted to the present clinging style.

A rather startling novelty is a dress of red silk gauze trimmed with yellow lace and tiny ruffles of dull green gauze.

Very pretty petticoats to be worn with thin dresses are made of light-colored batiste with embroidered flounces. These and white skirts will take the place of the silk petticoats.

A very handsome hat is of black chip. The brim is slightly turned up at one side and a bunch of cherries is placed next the hair. The trimming is of black silk muslin, cherries and white aigrettes.

Blue linen makes very pretty dresses for little girls. A new model has the skirt plain, with wide pointed belt, and straps over the shoulders. This is worn with a white tucked guimpe.

One of the newest skirts has a very deep flounce arranged in box plaits, covering all but the front breadth. On the outside of each plait is a band of trimming, which extends to the waist line. The same trimming is used in arabesque pattern on the waist.

Taffeta glace, with or without changeable effects, is much used in making silk petticoats. Some of these skirts are trimmed with a broad flounce of a contrasting color or one of soft white or cream lace.

Little satin jackets in black, green, gray, and other colors, are in great request. They are short, natty, and effective en suite, with a stylish gown, and in every instance they have the tailor finish and a silk lining of contrasting color.

Lace flounces are again becoming popular. They vary in width, one recently seen on an imported costume being about fourteen inches deep and full gathered at the sides and back, but with less fullness across the front. A heading of beaded galloon made an appropriate finish.

Engineer Brown's Problem.

There's a romantic story in several chapters being carried on near the main line of the Santa Fe, between Topeka and Emporia, and if all the facts were known some people would be surprised. There's a certain engineer whom we will call Brown for convenience; his engine will be No. 47 for the same purpose. Brown has been in the habit of making a visit when he stopped to whistle for a certain railroad crossing. He would stop, pull the whistle, jump to the ground and a romantic young girl would appear from the shadow of the tree and allow herself to be gathered in her future protector's arms while a shower of kisses would be rained upon her upturned face. It would all take but a minute, and Brown would clamber back into his engine cab and pull out.

This has been going on for some time, and the fireman has become so accustomed to it that he would reach over, open the throttle and get the engine started as the engineer would climb back upon the seat in the cab. One night Engineer Brown was absent from the run and another engineer took his place. When the crossing was reached the new engineer stopped and whistled and saw a woman emerge from the shadow of the tree.

"What's that?" he asked the fireman.

"Why, it's Brown's girl waiting to be kissed," replied the fireman and he explained to the engineer all about it.

"Well," said the new man on the run, "I guess I can kiss her as well as Brown," and he climbed down out of the cab, and after the fireman had heard several loud explosions from the outside the engineer came clambering back into the cab, chuckling to himself.

Engineer Brown was absent from the run for several days, and when the girl asked him how it came that he had a mustache one night and none the next night and then a mustache again, the story came out, and now engineer Brown is trying to figure out how many of the engineers on the line have been kissing his sweetheart.

Liverpool, England, has set aside $20,000,000 for enlargement of its docks.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The principal ingredient of Spain's new and mysterious explosive is believed to be printer's ink.

The first Chinaman to offer his services as a soldier in the present war was Ong Q. Tow, a wealthy merchant of Santa Ana, California.

It seems almost too bad, but young Alfonso XIII probably will have to learn his geography lessons over again.

Under international law warships in distress for lack of coal may purchase enough at a neutral port to carry them back to the nearest port of their own country.

The lack of cheap coal is a serious impediment to Mexican progress, as with the extension of railroads and the development of manufactures the demand is increasing rapidly.

At Newton, Kansas, the other day, the First National Bank made out $2,320 in drafts to send for the purchase of war bonds. Of this sum $2,300 was supplied by farmers and only $20 came from a business man.

Little Uruguay produced about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, having a considerable surplus for export. It is reported that neither quantity nor quality have ever been surpassed in that country.

The German emperor has for a number of years sought to convey the impression that he was seeking trouble. The experience of Spain should warn him where not to look, suggests the Washington Star.

A soldier's epitaph was uttered by the gallant Captain Capron as he fell mortally wounded: "Don't mind me, boys; go on and fight." That is the spirit that fires an army to win in war.

The government has borrowed $200,000,000 with which to prosecute the war. This means an interest charge of only $6,000,000 a year—a mere bagatelle to a nation so rich as this republic is.

Judging by the exports of breadstuffs from the southern ports of the United States, the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore is satisfied that the war is not interfering with the commerce of the south.

Aunon, the Spanish minister of marine, announces that his government will maintain its position in the Philippines. This is important merely because it shows that Spain imagines that she still has a position in the Philippines.

Admiral Dewey's assertion that cheap men are not wanted in the United States navy might be broadened in its scope. They are not wanted anywhere nor under any circumstances, in the "land of the free and home of the brave."

In late years more and more attention has been paid to the condition of the teeth of candidates for life insurance and now the report of the dentist is considered of proportional value with that of the physician in determining the value of the "life."

An English paper says the American is an "incurably cheerful" man. He is also incorrigibly active, persistently inventive, hopelessly patriotic and irretrievably committed to the doctrine that his country has a mission to be loyally and courageously fulfilled.

The conditions under which British sailors and soldiers live are far more sanitary now than in the past. In 1805 more than eleven deaths occurred in every 1,000 men afloat, while ten years later the number fell to 6.8, in 1885 to 5.4, and in 1895 to 4.4. In the army the figures were not quite so satisfactory.

The United States practically monopolizes the trade of Hawaii, receiving in 1895 99.04 per cent of its exports and sending it 79.04 per cent. of its imports. The total exports were nearly $10,000,000 in 1894, and the imports were more than $5,000,000. Most of the trade is carried in United States vessels.

Some of the primary schools in Germany have their own physician. He watches over the class rooms and is there to show that questions of warming, ventilation, lighting and cleaning have entered into the kingdom of science whereof he is king. Once in every fortnight he is to give instruction to every class in school, and the text he preaches from is "Sanitas, sanitatum, omnia sanitas." In short, he is the health officer of the whole establishment, the priest of Hygeia, and the philosopher and friend of the teacher and the taught. The experiment was first made at Wiesbaden, and has been pronounced a success.

Barcelona, Spain, is riotous and violent in its demand for peace. Being a seacoast town, open to bombardment, it does not encourage all the pervading Spanish illusions about the Yankees. It may deem them pigs, but knows that they can shoot straight, and admits it.—New York Tribune.

The ration of the American soldier in the field consists of beans, bacon, coffee, sugar, potatoes, tomatoes, rice and hard tack, and always fresh meat and bread, where obtainable. Commissaries also have the right of substitution. Taken all in all, the American soldier is the best fed and clothed of any in the world, that is, provided the quartermasters and commissaries are efficient.

Our sales to China this year will show an increase of more than 300 per cent. over those of 1889, while our imports from that country show an increase of but 35 per cent. in the same time. Our exports of merchandise to China in the present fiscal year are ten fold those of the fiscal year 1880, the total for that year being $1,101,383, while that of 1898 is likely to be $11,000,000 in round numbers. Our total exports to all Asia this year will amount to about $45,000,000, being a gain of ten per cent. over last year, more than double what they were in 1890, four times what they were in 1880, and more than ten times what they were in 1870. Of this total of $45,000,000 about one-third goes to China, one-third to Japan and the bulk of the remaining third to India and the West Indies.

Some idea of the magnitude of the burden resting upon the Spanish people can be gained by a comparison with our own situation, remarks Gunton's Magazine. Their national debt per capita is about $94. Mulhall, a few years ago, estimated the wealth of Spain at about $455 per capita; perhaps by this time it could be placed at $460. The per capita debt of the Spanish government therefore is more than twenty per cent. of the per capita wealth of the entire nation. The debt of the United States government, which in 1896 amounted to $2,750,000,000, stood in January, 1898, at (net) $1,011,701,338.64. This would be a per capita indebtedness of about $14. The per capita wealth of the United States was in 1890 $1,036; now it is, of course, greater, but even on the 1890 basis the per capita indebtedness of the government to-day amounts to only 1 1-2 per cent. of the per capita wealth of the nation. The per capita interest charge on this debt amounted to about fifty-three cents in 1896-7; in Spain the annual cost of the public debt is nearly $6 per capita.

The Poisonous Laurel.

Among the most poisonous of plants native to the United States are various laurels. One of these is the common broad-leafed laurel, which is a handsome shrub from ten to thirty feet high. Its leaves are thick and shining, and its flowers appear in showy pink clusters. This kind of laurel grows abundantly on rocky hillsides. Its poison is a peculiar crystalline substance, easily dissolved out of the plant by cold water, and more dangerous even than strychnine. Great numbers of cattle and sheep are destroyed annually by eating the shrub and children sometimes mistake the young shoots for wintergreen. Occasionally the leaves are used criminally to increase the intoxicating effects of liquor. The symptoms are persistent nausea, frothing at the mouth, grating of the teeth, dizziness, loss of sight and feeling, and coma. Among other poisonous laurels may be mentioned the narrow-leafed laurels, otherwise known as "lambkill" or "lamb laurel." It is much like the broad-leafed plant, but smaller. The so-called "stagger bush" is a species of laurel. Its more common name is "kill lamb." It is a small shrub, with showy clusters of tubular white flowers, and is frequent in low, damp soils along the Atlantic coast.—New York Sun.

The Paris Bill Poster.

The bill poster of Paris is a more picturesque personage than his brother of New York. He plies his trade in all winds and weather, and he is nothing daunted by an assignment of a bleak suburban district on a rainy day.

He ties his posters—incased in a waterproof cover—across his back. He fastens on his paste pot. He mounts his bicycle. Then he opens his umbrella—for he is an expert wheelman, and can manage it and his wheel at once. All over the umbrella are advertisements in little form of the article or the event which he intends to advertise in large by his posters. So his entire route is placarded, and he himself is a living advertisement.

Wallace's Scant Fare.

One of the new recruits in camp at Camp Mount, in Indiana, a member of a prominent Crawfordsville family, remarked to General Wallace, "It's rather hard times out here. We've had very little to eat." "What have you had, my son?" asked the General, drawing the boy to a seat beside him. The youth related the bill of fare for the day. "Why, my dear boy," said General Wallace, "that's not half bad. I lived for three days once on water and onions, and had no salt, either."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Remunerative Chimney Sweeping.

A new tenant, designing to fire his chimney and save the expense of a sweep, hoisted a bundle of burning straw at the end of a pole. A moment later he was startled by a golden tinkling, and glancing down, saw that the old-fashioned hearth was literally covered with gold pieces. Further examination revealed the charred fragments of a leathern bag suspended by a hook in the chimney, while the windfall itself totalled up to nearly $1,500.—Tit-Bits.

A Chance for Maids.

Wives are wanted in Rhodesia. The British South African Company is anxious for active colonization. For many years the Chartered Company had discountenanced marriage among the mounted police, civil servants and other employes. But this policy has been entirely reversed, and an edict has gone forth among the Chartered Company's officials promising that preference will be given to married men.

One of the hospitals in Moscow, Russia, is large enough to accommodate 7,000 patients.

SHEAR NONSENSE

She—Now, can you guess my age, Major? Gallant Major—No, I can't; but you don't look it.—Tit-Bits.

Josh—It's a wonder none of them fellers ever found the north pole. Hiram—Mebbe it ain't there.

Hoax—I'm not going to call on a single girl during Lent. Joax—Going in for the married ones, eh?—Philadelphia Record.

"Poor Timmie! Foive years in Sing Sing! I do feel sorry for him." "Bedad, an' yure shympathy's trowed away. He's surrounded by frinds."—Harlem Life.

Rastus, Jr.—Popple, is we gwine toe nab turkey fo' mah birfday? Rastus, Sr.—'Pends on de moon, chile, de night befo'. 'Pends on de moon.—Inter Ocean.

Little Sister—What's the diff'rence 'tween 'lectricity and lightnin'? Little Brother—You don't have to pay nuthin' fur lightnin'.—Detroit Free Press.

Sponger—Say, old man, can you oblige me with a cigar? Fred (who knows him)—Sorry, but I've the only one I'm smoking, and another which I shall smoke shortly.

Mistress (severely)—If such a thing occurs again, Norah, I shall have to get another servant. Norah—Oi wish yez wud; there's aisily enough wurruk for two av us.—Puck.

Daughter—But, pa, Mr. Sweetser has accumulated a competence. Pa—Competence be blamed! Money is the thing. You want a husband who can support you.—Transcript.

"Johnson wants to borrow some money of me. Do you know anything about him?" I know him as well as I do you. I wouldn't let him have a cent."—Indianapolis Journal.

Perkins—Has Slopay ever paid you that ten dollars he borrowed last year? Dobson—No. I guess he has forgotten all about it; he is just as social and friendly as he ever was.—Puck.

Attorney (sternly)—The witness will please state if the prisoner was in the habit of whistling when alone. Witness—I don't know. I was never with the prisoner when he was alone.

De Short—You notice, perhaps, that I have sold my gold watch, and now carry a silver one. Harduppe—Yes, old man; it's only another proof of the old saw: "Circumstances alter cases," you know.—Life.

Brady—Did ye hear av the foight betuxt Hinnissey and O'Gawligan? Grady—Oi did not. Was it to a finish? Brady—That was Hinnissey's intintion, but Hinnissey was knocked out before he got that far.—Boston Transcript.

"Your son," said the professor, "has been laboring under a misapprehension." "Perfess," exclaimed Farmer Corntossel, with joy in his voice, "ye don't mean it!" "Mean what?" "That Josiar has been workin'."—Washington Star.

Paterfamilias — Look here, Dick, you've been a bit wild yourself in your day and I'd like some advice. What am I to do with Harry? The young rascal exceeds his allowance every month. Cousin Dick—Increase it.—Chicago Journal.

She—How is it you were not at Westend's reception? He—I stayed away on account of a personal matter. She—May I ask what it was? He—Will you promise to keep it secret? She—Yes. He—Well they failed to send me an invitation.—Collier's Weekly.

Mrs. Betterhawse—I am told that you allow your husband to carry a latchkey. Mrs. Graymair—Yes, but it does not fit the door. I just let him carry it to humor him. He likes to show it to his friends and make them think he is independent.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mosher—What are you doing with all those bits of card in your pocket? Wiswell—They are seat checks at different theaters. It says on each, "Retain this check." It's an awful bore, to be obliged to carry so much pasteboard around. But, then, what's a fellow to do?

Lady (in employment office)—As there is only my husband and myself in the family, I think you ought to be willing to come for less than you ask. There are only two persons to cook for. Domestic—But, mum, when I'm wid you there'll be three.

"Habberjohn doesn't seem to have a very lovable nature." "Well, no. If Habberjohn were at a banquet and some one should discover that there were thirteen at the table all eyes would instinctively turn toward Habberjohn as the one to go."—Indianapolis Journal.

Clara—Well, aunt, have your photographs come from Mr. Snappeschotte's? Miss Maydeval (angrily)—Yes, and they went back, too, with a note expressing my opinion of his impudence. Clara—Gracious! What was it? Miss Maydeval—Why, on the back of every picture were these words: "The original of this is carefully preserved."

A clergyman new to a living in the west of England was told that an old man in his parish was of an exceedingly crusty disposition, so he determined to make friends with him the first opportunity he had. Overtaking him in the village one day, he said: "This is cold weather, John." Receiving no reply, he tried again: "I said this is cold weather, John." Turning angrily around, the old man replied: "Well, who said it warn't? D'ye want to argy the p'int?"—Answers.

Dribbler—In my opinion, a man who writes an illegible hand does it because he thinks people are willing to puzzle over it. In other words, he is a chunk of conceit. Scribbler—Not always. Sometimes a man writes illegibly not because he is conceited, but because he is modest. Dribbler—Modest! What about? Scribbler—About his spelling.—New York Weekly.

A Fortune From a Scare.

An inventive genius who suffered from attacks by stray dogs when riding his wheel, set his wits to work to devise something which would be an efficacious, and yet comparatively harmless, means of defense. As a result he has brought out and patented a pocket pistol which will shoot ammonia, water or other liquid. The most vicious dog cannot withstand a few drops of ammonia in his mouth or eyes, and yet there is no danger of actually injuring a valuable animal which might playfully annoy a rider. The weapon has proved so much of a success as a means of defense as well as fun-making, that the lucky inventor is realizing much money from his device.

The man who has never been in danger cannot answer for his courage.—Johnson.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

He who has not a good memory should never take upon him the trade of lying.—Montaign.

Salt Rheum

That Terrible Itching, Burning, Smarting, Swelling

Which ruins pleasure, interferes with work, prevents sleep—yields to the blood-purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured thousands of cases, it will cure yours. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to operate.

Longevity and the Brain.

Speaking at Selkirk, Sir James Crichton-Browne dwelt on the dangers to health involved in indolence and disuse of the brain.

The medical profession, he said, adapting itself to the needs of the times, had felt it incumbent upon it during the last decade to insist mainly on the evils of misuse of the brain, on the excessive strain not seldom imposed on it in these days in the fierce struggle of the race to be rich, and more especially on the over-pressure imposed on it in the name of education when in an immature state, but they were not less keenly alive to the correlative evils of the disuse of the brain.

Elderly persons who gave up business and professional men who laid aside their avocations without having other interests or pursuits to which to turn were in many cases plunged in despondency or hurried into premature dotage. He did not know any surer way of inducing premature mental decay than for a man of active habits to retire and do nothing when just past the zenith of life; and, on the other hand, he did not know any surer way of enjoying a green old age than to keep on working at something till the close.

It had been said that one of the rewards of philosophy was length of days, and a striking list might be presented of men distinguished for their intellectual labors which they had never laid aside, who had far exceeded the allotted span of human life. Galileo lived to 78, Newton to 85, Franklin to 85, Buffon to 80, Faraday to 76, and Brewster to 84 years. Sir James Crichton-Browne drew special attention to the great age generally attained by our judges.—London Lancet.

TWO GRATEFUL WOMEN

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Can Do My Own Work."

Mrs. Patrick Danehy,
West Winsted, Conn., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It is with pleasure that I write to you of the benefit I have derived from using your wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was very ill, suffered with female weakness and displacement of the womb.

"I could not sleep at night, had to walk the floor, I suffered so with pain in my side and small of my back. Was troubled with bloating, and at times would faint away; had a terrible pain in my heart, a bad taste in my mouth all the time and would vomit; but now, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound, I feel well and sleep well, can do my work without feeling tired; do not bloat or have any trouble whatever.

"I sincerely thank you for the good advice you gave me and for what your medicine has done for me."

"Cannot Praise It Enough."

Miss Gertie Dunkin,
Franklin, Neb., writes:

"I suffered for some time with painful and irregular menstruation, falling of the womb and pain in the back. I tried physicians, but found no relief.

"I was at last persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me. I feel like a new person, and would not part with your medicine. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Woman Wronged"—Lessons Drawn From the Conduct of Vashti, the Veiled—The Glory of Those Who Staunch the Battle Wounds, As Florence Nightingale Did.

Text: "Bring Vashti, the queen, before the king with the crown royal, to show the people and the princes her beauty: for she was fair to look upon. But the Queen Vashti refused to come."—Esther i., 11, 12.

We stand amid the palaces of Shushan. The pinnacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed; the wealth of empires flashing from the groves; the ceilings adorned with images of bird and beast, and scenes of prowess and conquest. The walls are hung with shields, and emblazoned until it seems that the whole round of splendors is exhausted. Each arch is a mighty leaf of architectural achievement. Golden stars shining down on glowing arabesque. Hangings of embroidered work in which mingle the blueness of the sky, the greenness of the grass and the whiteness of the sea-foam. Tapestries hung on silver rings, wedding together the pillars of marble. Pavilions reaching out in every direction. These for repose, filled with luxuriant couches, in which weary limbs sink until all fatigue is submerged. Those for carousal where kings drink down a kingdom at one swallow. Amazing spectacle! Light of silver dripping down over stairs of ivory on shields of gold. Floors of stained marble, sunset red and night black, and inlaid with gleaming pearl. In connection with this palace there is a garden, where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden and acacia the tables are arranged. The breath of honeysuckle and frankincense fills the air. Fountains leap up into the light, the spray struck through with rainbows falling into crystalline baptism upon flowering shrubs—then rolling down through channels of marble, and widening out here and there into pools swirling with the finny tribes of foreign aquariums, bordered with scarlet anemones, hypericums, and many-colored ranunculi.

Meats of rarest bird and beast smoking up amid wreaths of aromatics. The vases filled with apricots and almonds. The baskets piled up with apricots and figs and oranges and pomegranates. Melons tastefully twined with leaves of acacia. The bright waters of Eulæus filling the urns and dropping outside the rim in flashing beads amid the traceries. Wine from the royal vats of Ispahan and Shiraz, in bottles of tinged shell, and lily-shaped cups of silver, and flagons and tankards of solid gold. The music rises higher and the revelry breaks out into wilder transport, and the wine has flushed the cheek and touched the brain, and louder than all other voices are the hiccough of the inebriates, the gabble of fools, and the song of the drunkards.

In another part of the palace Queen Vashti is entertaining the Princess of Persia at a banquet. Drunken Ahasuerus says to his servants: "You go and fetch Vashti from that banquet with the women, and bring her to this banquet with the men, and let me display her beauty." The servants immediately start to obey the king's command; but there was a rule in Oriental society that no woman might appear in public without having her face veiled. Yet here was a mandate that no one dare dispute, demanding that Vashti come in unveiled before the multitude. However, there was in Vashti's soul a principle more regal than Ahasuerus, more brilliant than the gold of Shushan, of more wealth than the realm of Persia, which commanded her to obey this order of the king; and so all the righteousness and holiness and modesty of her nature rise up into one sublime refusal. She says: "I will not go into the banquet unveiled." Ahasuerus was infuriate; and Vashti, robbed of her position and her estate, is driven forth in poverty and ruin to suffer the scorn of a nation, and yet to receive the applause of after generations, who shall rise up to admire this martyr to kingly insolence. Well, the last vestige of that feast is gone; the last garland has faded; the last arch has fallen; the last tankard has been destroyed; and Shushan is in ruin; but as long as the world stands there will be multitudes of men and women, familiar with the Bible, who will come into this picture gallery of God and admire the divine portrait of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent.

In the first place, I want you to look upon Vashti the queen. A blue ribbon, rayed with white, drawn around her forehead, indicated her queenly position. It was no small honor to be queen in such a realm as that. Hark to the rustle of her robes! See the blaze of her jewels! And yet it is not necessary to have place and regal robe in order to be queenly. When I see a woman with stout faith in God, putting her foot upon all meanness and selfishness and godless display, going right forward to serve Christ and the race by a grand and glorious service, I say: "That woman is a queen," and the ranks of Heaven look over the battlements upon the coronation; and whether she comes up from the shanty on the commons or the mansion of the fashionable square, I greet her with the shout, "All hail, Queen Vashti!"

What glory was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England, or Margaret of France, or Catherine of Russia, compared with the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory? or of that woman mentioned in the Scriptures, who put her all into the Lord's treasury? or of Jephthah's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism? or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband? or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor, old, homeless Naomi? or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to staunch the battle wounds of the Crimea? or Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burmah? or Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunter's horn, and captive's chain, and bridal hour, and lute's throb, and curfew's knell at the dying day? and scores and hundreds of women, unknown on earth, who have given water to the thirsty, and bread to the hungry, and medicine to the sick, and smiles to the discouraged—their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital, and in almshouse corridor, and by prison gate? There may be no royal robe—there may be no palatial surroundings. She does not need them; for all charitable men will unite with the crackling lips of fever-struck hospitals and plague-blotched lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti!"

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahasuerus and his court on that day with her face uncovered she would have shocked all the delicacies of Oriental society, and the very men who in their intoxication demanded that she come, in their sober moments would have despised her. As some flowers seem to thrive best in the dark lane and in the shadow, and where the sun does not seem to reach them, so God appoints to most womanly natures a retiring and unobtrusive spirit. God once in a while does call an Isabella to a throne, a Miriam to strike the timbrel at the front of a host, or a Marie Antoinette to quell a French mob, or a Deborah to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out, "Up! Up! This is the day in which the Lord will deliver Sisera into thy hands." And when the women are called to such outdoor work and to such heroic positions, God prepares them for it; and they have iron in their soul, and lightnings in their eye, and whirlwinds in their breath, and the borrowed strength of the Lord Omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of wild flowers, and cross seas as though they were shimmering sapphire; and all the harpies of hell down to their dungeon at the stamp of womanly indignation.

But these are the exceptions. Generally, Dorcas would rather make a garment for the poor boy; Rebecca would rather fill the trough of the camels; Hannah would rather make a coat for Samuel; the Hebrew maid would rather give a prescription for Naaman's leprosy; the woman of Sarepta would rather gather a few sticks to cook a meal for famished Elijah; Phebe would rather carry a letter for the inspired apostle; Mother Lois would rather educate Timothy in the Scriptures. When I see a woman going about her daily duty, with cheerful dignity presiding at the table, with kind and gentle but firm discipline presiding in the nursery, going out into the world without any blast of trumpets, following in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good—I say: "This is Vashti with a veil on."

But when I see a woman of unblushing boldness, loud voiced, with a tongue of infinite clitter-clatter, with arrogant look, passing through the streets with the step of a walking-beam, gayly arrayed in a very hurricane of millinery, I cry out: "Vashti has lost her veil!" When I see a woman struggling for political preferment—trying to force her way on up to conspicuity, amid the masculine demagogues, who stand with swollen fists and bloodshot eyes and pestiferous breath, to guard the polls—wanting to go through the loaferism and defilement of popular sovereigns, who crawl up from the saloons greasy and foul and vermin-covered, to decide questions of justice and order and civilization—when I see a woman, I say, who wants to press through all that horrible scum to get to public place and power, I say: "Ah, what a pity! Vashti has lost her veil!"

When I see a woman of comely features, and of adroitness of intellect, and endowed with all the schools can do for her, and of high social position, yet moving in society with supercilliousness and hauteur, as though she would have people know their place, and with an undefined combination of giggle and strut and rhodomontade, endowed with allopathic quantities of talk, but only homœopathic infinitesimals of sense, the terror of dry-goods clerks and railroad conductors, discoverers of significant meanings in plain conversation, prodigies of badinage and innuendo—I say: "Vashti has lost her veil."

Again, I want you this morning to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this that I see coming out of that palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have seen her before. She comes homeless, houseless, friendless, trudging along with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh! what a change it was from regal position to a wayfarer's crust! A little while ago, approved and sought for; now, none so poor as to acknowledge her acquaintanceship. Vashti the sacrifice!

Ah! you and I have seen it many a time. Here is a home empalaced with beauty. All that refinement and books and wealth can do for that home has been done; but Ahasuerus, the husband and the father, is taking hold on paths of sin. He is gradually going down. After awhile he will flounder and struggle like a wild beast in the hunter's net—further away from God, further away from the right. Soon the bright apparel of the children will turn to rags; soon the household song will become the sobbing of a broken heart. The old story over again. Brutal Centaurs breaking up the marriage feast of Lapithæ. The house full of outrage and cruelty and abomination, while trudging forth from the palace gate are Vashti and her children. There are homes in all parts of this land that are in danger of such breaking up. Oh, Ahasuerus! that you should stand in a home, by a dissipated life destroying the peace and comfort of that home. God forbid that your children should ever have to wring their hands, and have people point their finger at them as they pass down the street, and say, "There goes a drunkard's child." God forbid that the little feet should ever have to trudge the path of poverty and wretchedness! God forbid that any evil spirit born of the wine-cup or the brandy-glass should come forth and uproot that garden, and with a lasting, blistering, all-consuming curse, shut forever the palace gate against Vashti and the children.

One night during our Civil War I went to Hagerstown to look at the army, and I stood on a hill-top and looked down upon them. I saw the camp-fires all through the valleys and all over the hills. It was a weird spectacle, those camp-fires, and I stood and watched them; and the soldiers who were gathered around them were, no doubt, talking of their homes, and of the long march they had taken, and of the battles they were to fight; but after awhile I saw these camp-fires begin to lower and they continued to lower, until they were all gone out, and the army slept. It was imposing when I saw the camp-fires; it was imposing in the darkness when I thought of the great host asleep. Well, God looks down from Heaven, and He sees the firesides of Christendom and the loved ones gathered around these firesides. There are the camp-fires where we warm ourselves at the close of day, and talk over the battles of life we have fought and the battles that are yet to come. God grant that when at last these fires begin to go out, and continue to lower until finally they are extinguished, and the ashes of consumed hope strew the hearth of the old homestead, it may be because we have

Gone to sleep that last sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep.

Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we shall be an army bivouacked in the tent of the grave.

Once more: I want you to look at Vashti the silent. You do not hear any outcry from this woman as she goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature, you know there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to make a retort; sometimes in life it is necessary to resist; but there are crises when the most important thing to do is to keep silence. The philosopher, confident in his newly discovered principle, waiting for the coming of more intelligent generations, willing that men should laugh at the lightning rod and cotton-gin and steamboat and telegraph—waiting for long years through the scoffing of philosophical school, in grand and magnificent silence.

Galileo, condemned by mathematicians, and monks, and cardinals, caricatured everywhere, yet waiting and watching with his telescope to see the coming up of stellar reinforcements, when the stars in their courses would fight for the Copernican system; then sitting down in complete blindness and deafness to wait for the coming on of the generations who would build his monument and bow at his grave. The reformer, execrated by his contemporaries, fastened in a pillory, the slow fires of public contempt burning under him, ground under the cylinders of the printing-press, yet calmly waiting for the day when purity of soul and heroism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of Heaven. Affliction enduring without any complaint the sharpness of the pang, and the violence of the storm, and the heft of the chain, and the darkness of the night—waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe the pang, and hush the storm, and release the captive. A wife abused, persecuted, and a perpetual exile from every earthly comfort—waiting, waiting, until the Lord shall gather up His dear children in a Heavenly home, and no poor Vashti will ever be thrust out from the palace gate. Jesus, in silence and answering not a word, drinking the gall, and bearing the Cross, in prospect of the rapturous consummation when

Angels thronged His chariot wheel,
And bore Him to His throne;
Then swept their golden harps and sung,
"The glorious work is done!"

Where Coal is Dearest and Cheapest.

Coal is dearer in South Africa than in any other part of the world; it is cheapest in China.

Stone in Her Stomach.

From the Gazette, Blandinsvill'e, Ill.

The wife of the Rev. A. B. Adams, pastor of the Bedford Christian Church at Blandinsville, Ill., was for years compelled to live a life of torture from disease. Her case baffled the physicians, but to-day she is alive and well, and tells the story of her recovery as follows:

"About six years ago," said Mrs. Adams, "I weighed about 140 pounds, but my health began to fail and I lost flesh. My food did not agree with me and felt like a stone in my stomach. I began to bloat all over until I thought I had dropsy.

"I had pains and soreness in my left side which extended clear across my back and also into the region of my heart. During these spells a hard ridge would appear in the left side of my stomach and around the left side.

"These attacks left me sore and exhausted. All last summer I was so nervous that the children laughing and playing nearly drove me wild. I suffered also from female troubles and doctored with ten different physicians without receiving any help.

"My Husband Read."

"My husband having read in the newspaper of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, induced me to try them. I began taking them last November but experienced no relief until I had taken six boxes. I am now taking the eleventh box and have been greatly benefited.

"I was also troubled with nervous prostration and numbness of my right arm and hand so that at times I could hardly endure the pain, but that has all passed away. I now have a good appetite and am able to do my own work. Have done more this summer than in the past four years put together. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me and I think it my duty to let other sufferers know it."

Hundreds of equally remarkable cases have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Amen and Amen.

A Scotch minster while on a visit to England noticed that when the minister stopped praying the choir sang "Amen." The first Sunday after his arrival home he arranged with his precentor that at the end of the prayers he would drop a pea on his head, when he was going to sing "Amen." When Sunday came, about the end of the first prayer, the precentor felt a shower of peas fall on his head, and began singing: "Amen! amen! amen! amen!" as fast as he could, when the minister leaned over the pulpit and whispered: "Whist! whist! Jock; the poke's burst."—Golden Penny.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Do your duty and do not swerve from it. Do that which your conscience tells you to be right, and leave the consequences to God.—B. R. Haydon.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life, sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.—Longfellow.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Good actions crown themselves with lasting bays; who deserves well, needs not another's praise.—R. Heath.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

He hazards th much who depends upon learning for his experience—Roger Ascham.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

He who buys what he does not need will soon need what he cannot buy.—Haskell.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The golden age is not the age of gold, but the age of heart.—Emerson.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

When ill news comes too late to be serviceable to your neighbor, keep it to yourself.—Zimmerman.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Blunt, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.—Chesterfield.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.—Lowell.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
Geo. W. Bowles, Baird, Mass.

Candy Cathartic
Cascarets
Trade Mark Registered
Regulate the Liver

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Where Coal is Dearest and Cheapest.

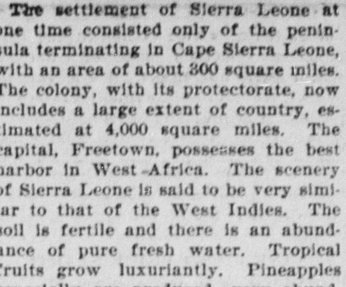
Coal is dearer in South Africa than in any other part of the world; it is cheapest in China.

Sierra Leone, Africa.

The settlement of Sierra Leone at one time consisted only of the peninsula terminating in Cape Sierra Leone, with an area of about 300 square miles. The colony, with its protectorate, now includes a large extent of country, estimated at 4,000 square miles. The capital, Freetown, possesses the best harbor in West Africa. The scenery of Sierra Leone is said to be very similar to that of the West Indies. The soil is fertile and there is an abundance of pure fresh water. Tropical fruits grow luxuriantly. Pineapples especially are produced very abundantly, while bananas, plantains, avocado pears, mangoes, limes and oranges are not only consumed locally, but are also exported to Gambia Goree and Senegal.

Married a Vase.

Miss Hsu, of Soochow, recently married a red flower vase as a substitute for her betrothed, who died before the wedding day. He was a son of Lu Jen Hsiang, Vice Chancellor of the Imperial Academy at Peking. The young woman having determined to marry no one else, adopted this means to enter her betrothed's family and so be treated as a widow. The people of Soochow are talking of building a stone arch to commemorate Miss Hsu's virtues.—New York Sun.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the California Fig Syrup Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

WE SELL DIRECT TO CONSUMERS.

$3.95 buys this Desk, made of quarter-sawed oak or finished in mahogany, piano-polished. It measures 54 in. high, 29 in. wide, 9 in. beveled mirror. Retail price $10.

Our mammoth general catalogue, the great household educator is mailed free on request. Our Clothing catalogue and Cloth samples is also mailed free. Expressage paid on all Clothing.

Owing to an overproduction at our Baltimore mills, we are offering many specials this month. Our Carpet catalogue in hand-painted colors is yours for the asking. This month we sew Carpets, furnish wadded lining free, and pay freight on all $9 Carpet purchases and over. Address (exactly as below)

CARPETS REDUCED

Julius Hines & Son
Dept. 314 BALTIMORE, MD.

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycles

MAKE HILL CLIMBING EASY.

Columbia Chain Wheels, $75
Hartfords, . . 50
Vedettes, $40 & 35

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POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

HERE IT IS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

LIQUID PISTOL

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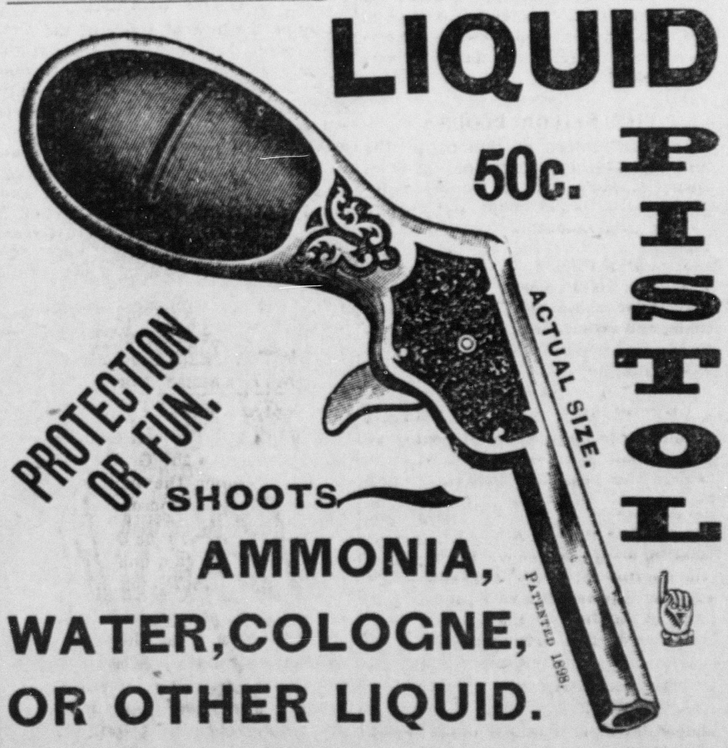

It is a weapon which protects bicyclists against vicious dogs and foot-pads; travelers against robbers and toughs; homes against thieves and tramps, and is adapted to many other situations.

It does not kill or injure; it is perfectly safe to handle; makes no noise or smoke; breaks no law and creates no lasting regrets, as does the bullet pistol. It simply and amply protects, by compelling the foe to give undivided attention to himself for awhile instead of to the intended victim.

It is the only real weapon which protects and also makes fun, laughter and lots of it; it shoots, not once, but many times without reloading; and will protect by its appearance in time of danger, although loaded only with liquid. It does not get out of order; is durable, handsome, and nickel plated.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 21

Jenks started out strong and is gaining every day.

The fellow that wont vote for Jenks don't care how badly the state is plundered at Harrisburg.

The total subscriptions to the $200,000,000 war loan, including syndicate offers, will amount to $1,200,000. That shows the great confidence of the people in the United States government.

In Madrid the newspapers assert that the United States intends to demand an enormous indemnity, "in order to have the pretext to seize the Philippine Islands as a guarantee."

The supposed American peace terms are greatly exciting the public and the opinion is expressed among the people that war to the death would be preferable to the ruin of Spain.

Was there ever a parallel to many of the conditions of this war? Our army at Santiago is actively and earnestly engaged in efforts to clothe, feed and house 18,000 refugees from the enemy's lines; in trying to capture 20,000 of the armed enemy—to clothe, feed and house them; and at home we are providing such comforts as they never enjoyed before in their lives for 1,800 naval prisoners, while fitting out a squadron to capture as many more. Really, it is a war for the amelioration of the condition of Spain's fighting forces.

The Chicago "Chronicle" has a discriminating estimate of George A. Jenks, the Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, in which it says:

"George A. Jenks is one of that class of country lawyers possessing great ability and learning who have not drifted into the fashionable and immensely lucrative practice which the corporations and trusts patronize. But he has a National reputation at the bar. He was one of the counsel for Samuel J. Tilden before the "8 to 7" electoral commission in 1877, which gave the presidency to Hayes, the minority candidate. He was assistant secretary of the interior and later solicitor general under Cleveland's first administration. He displayed such efficiency in that office—especially in the management on the part of the people of some great corporation cases, including that of the Bell Telephone Company—that President Harrison desired to retain his services. But he declined to remain in the office."

THE RIGHT MAN.

Admiral Dewey, says the Patriot, has shown himself, in many ways, to be the right man in the right place. More than any other man, in any department of the public service, he shines as a warrior, conqueror, strategist and diplomat. He is the man of the day.

Perhaps no other man could have so successfully removed the finger of Germany from the Philippine pie as Dewey did in the Grande island affair. It has been believed in this country, notwithstanding protestations to the contrary, that Germany intended to interfere in the Philippines. Every preparation for such interference was being made and every effort to increase the German strength being put forth. Yet we all knew that Dewey was able to take care of himself.

Evidence of the correctness of this trust was given when the admiral took Grande island. There Germany began her interference. A German war vessel there prevented the insurgents attacking the island, on the ground of "humanity," which translated means "for a coaling station." Two of Dewey's ships appeared in Subig bay and took the island, and the German warship sneaked away. There is no doubt in any American's mind that Dewey had previously ordered the two American vessels to sink the German warship in case it objected to the American's actions.

EXPENSIVE COLLEGE REPORT.

Ex-State Printer Busch has submitted to Auditor General McCauley a bill of $16,000 for printing and binding the annual report of the Pennsylvania State college for 1896. When Governor Hastings' attention was called to the publication he directed that payment be withheld until he could ascertain who was responsible for irrelevant matter introduced. In reply to an inquiry from the governor Dr. Geo. W. Atherton, president of the college, stated that the objectionable matter was inserted without his knowledge or consent.

The features to which the governor and auditor general object are a highly illustrated article by Dr. B. H. Warren, former State economic zoologist, on the ravages of the army worm, and an exhaustive report on Pennsylvania brown stones. Sixteen pages of colored plates costing $500 to $800 a page are used, while the cost of illustrating the brown stone article will reach $3,500. There are also plates showing a cat, bird, skunk, owl, cow and flicker, the average cost of which is $700. The bill for this work was approved by Colonel Robinson, of Butler, late superintendent of public printing and binding after he was asked to resign and just before his departure from Harrisburg. The college authorities claim the plates were furnished Dr. Warren without their knowledge or consent. The doctor was forced to resign last spring after the governor learned of his attempt to foist upon the State a costly "bird book" for which there was no authority in law.

General Correa's Terms of Peace.

The Spanish Minister of War, Gen. Correa, is quoted as saying, in an interview, that he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms:

The United States and Spain agree to let the Cubans decide by a plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain.

The two Governments to agree to abide by the result of the plebiscite.

In the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army, gradually and dignifiedly, from Cuba, "as soldiers should after having fought like heroes."

Continuing, the Minister for War said:

"We ought to retain Porto Rico at all costs, in order to be always near Cuba, of which the Americans will be able to despoil us in course of time, and in order to more easily communicate with the South American Republics, which daily display the greatest enthusiasm for Spain.

"As to the Philippine Islands, it is certain we will retain them, even though the Americans succeed in occupying Manila, of which place their occupation will be most brief. An official despatch announces that the rebel chiefs and the Americans will not always agree, which is to Spain's advantage.

"The Government has formed a scheme which will not only assure Spain the possession of the Philippine Islands, but which will re-establish tranquility."

These terms, coming from a badly licked side, are quite modest, and we wonder if Spain wouldn't allow this country an unconditional surrender on payment of a war indemnity?

Bicycles Exempt from Tolls.

The supreme court of New Jersey has decided that turnpikes cannot collect toll on bicycles. The turnpike company claimed that the law declared the bicycle to be a carriage, and its charter gave it the right to stop persons drawing carriages of burden and pleasure until they have paid the tolls. Justice Gummere decided that bicycles are carriages to the extent that they must observe the law of the road, but does not necessarily make them tollable. Carriages are tollable only when drawn by beasts.

The decision says that a bicycle ridden by a person is no more a carriage than a wheelbarrow pushed by a man or a perambulator trundled by a woman.

Important Revenue.

For the information of justices of the peace and ministers of the Gospel, we desire to note: Under the new revenue law, a certificate of consent of parents, to the marriage of their minor child, requires a ten-cent revenue stamp and no license can be legally granted without it. A certificate of marriage required to be given to the parties married as well as the duplicate certificate required to be sent to the Clerk of the Orphan's Court, by the officiating clergyman or justice of the peace, must each have a ten cent revenue stamp placed thereon. The penalty for neglect or refusal to comply with the requirements of the said Act, is not to exceed one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court. See Sec. 7 of said Act.

G. W. RUMBERGER,
C. O. C.

Strange Accident.

On Thursday afternoon as Ed. Gross, who has the contract for sprinkling High street, had attached his line of hose to a plug in front of the Bush House, John Kane, aged about 13, ran up to take a drink from the nozzle. The water struck him in the eye with such force that it drove the organ clean out of the socket and hung on his cheek. Drs. Dobbins and Dorworth were summoned who replaced the eye so skillfully that the boy was able to see immediately after.—Bellefonte *Gazette.*

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs call at G. H. Long's, Spring Mills, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a summer vacation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 26 and August 16. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in natures beauties; Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson are all rich in interest and replete with natural attractions.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. july14-2t

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says De Witt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE:—THE UNDERsigned will offer at public sale at the residence of William Homan, one-half mile west of Farmers Mills, on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1898, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate, bounded on the west by lands of Felix McClintic's heirs, on the north by lands of Mrs. Samuel Rauchau and M. L. Rishel, on the east by lands of M. L. Rishel, and on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and lands of J. P. Ross' heirs, containing

136 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES.

About 10 acres are well timbered. Thereon erected a Large Stone Dwelling House, suitable for two families, large Bank Barn, Spring House, Pig Stable and Buggy Shed and Corn House combined, together with all necessary outbuildings. A young orchard with the choicest varieties of fruit, and with plenty of the best water close to the buildings. The farm has a most desirable location, being one mile north-east of Penn Cave R. R. Station, and 2⅛ miles from Rising Springs. It is one of the best producing farms in the valley. A public road leads by the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year thereafter, and the balance in two years, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

M. L. RISHEL,
Executor of, etc., of Catharine Rishel, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Gregg Township, in said County, on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1898, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, late of Joseph Rishel, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm situate in Gregg Township, Centre County, Pa., on the road leading from Spring Mills to Coburn about two miles east of Spring Mills, said farm being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, being the north east corner of said tract of land, and the corner in common with lands of Conrad Immel and John B. Heckman, thence along land of Conrad Immel and William A. Pealer south 43¾ west 137 perches to a stone, being the north east corner of school lot; thence along said lot south 39½ east 8 perches to white oak; thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 39, east 55.8 perches to a point on the west bank of Penns Creek; thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 18¾ east 69¼ perches to a willow on the south bank of Muddy Creek, where it enters into Penns Creek; thence along lands of John Ebert south 47½ east 49 perches; thence along land of same south 76¼ east 13.4 perches; thence along land of same north 66 east 9.5 perches; thence north 32 east 7.5 perches; thence south 79 east 6.8 perches; thence along lands of Richard Dunlap north 52½ east 37½ perches; thence along same north 44½ east 34 perches; thence along same south 49½ east 4 perches; thence north 41¼ east 44 perches; thence along same north 60¾ east 5.5 perches to a stone corner; thence along lands of John B. Heckman north 38 west 204.2 perches to the place of beginning; containing

168 ACRES AND 104 PERCHES

neat measure, thereon erected a two-story frame Dwelling House, frame bank barn and other outbuildings; excepting and reserving from said description three acres of land located on the western part of the farm upon which is erected a two story frame Dwelling House, stable and other outbuildings.

The farm is under a good state of cultivation. There is a fine orchard near the buildings and two wells of excellent water. Penns Creek flows along the boundaries of the farm and is convenient for watering stock.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash; one-third in one year; and one-third at the death of Lydia Rishel, the widow of said decedent; the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE H. RISHEL,
Executor.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION:—

The Town Council of the Borough of Centre Hall having by resolution and vote of said Council determined to submit to the people of said Borough the question of increasing the indebtedness thereof to an amount not exceeding Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, in addition to the indebtedness already authorized, have fixed,

TUESDAY, THE 26th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1898,

as the time for holding a special election in said Borough to obtain the assent of the electors thereof to such increase of indebtedness.

The said election will be conducted by the election officers duly elected according to law and will be held at the usual place of holding elections in said borough between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and seven o'clock p. m. of the day named.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN,

First: That the amount of the last assessed valuation of all taxable property in said Borough is..... $120,727

Second: That the amount of the existing debt of said Borough as authorized by the corporate authorities is..... $900 00

Third: The proposed increase of debt is $2500, for the purpose of completing the erection and construction of water works in said Borough of Centre Hall.

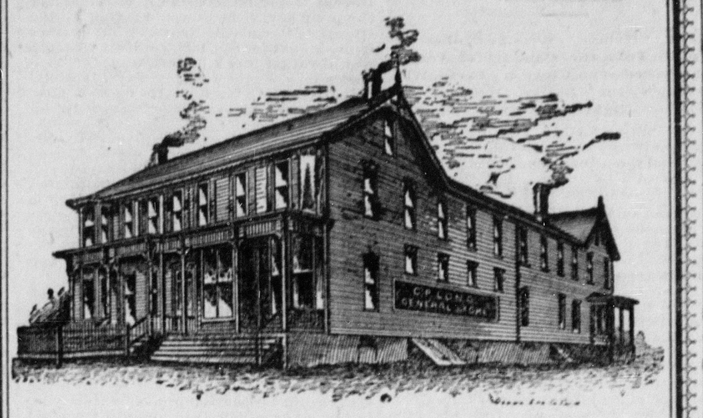
Fourth: The per centum of the proposed increase of indepteduess, with indebtedness already existing is..... .09958X

Fifth. The purpose for which said increase of indebtedness shall be used is to complete the water works of said Borough of Centre Hall, and supply the inhabitants thereof with a full and abundant supply of pure water for domestic and mechanical uses, as well as an abundant supply for fire protection therein.

Attest: SAMUEL SHOOP,
R. D. FOREMAN, Chief Burgess.
Clerk.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, JOHN HOWard Harris, President. College, leading to degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Academy, a preparatory school for young men and boys. Institute, a refined boarding school for young ladies. School of Music, with graduating courses. For catalogue, address the Registrar,

WM. C. GRETZINGER,
july14-4t Lewisburg, Pa.



C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY
BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

We Are On Deck!

With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Curtain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders. Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County ss:

SEAL

I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1898, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Bitner deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 25th day of August, A. D. 1898.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER,
C. O. C.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff's Office, June 16, '98. Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa.

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. *Send for Catalogue.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest. State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Shirey & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,

Agent for Centre Hall.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT CONstable's sale, on June 9th, 1898, the following described personal property of M. N. Miller, of Potter township: 1 horse, 2 cows, 1 calf, 3 pigs, buggy, sleigh, wagon, harness, cook stove, coal stove, 2 beds and bedding, sink, lot of chairs, table, churn, 40 yards carpet, 2¾ acres corn and potatoes, together with all the defendants personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same, as I leave same in his possession at my pleasure.

LIDE MILLER.
june 30-3t.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m, Baltimore, 6.09 p. m, Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 08	4 47
1 53	6 42	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 58	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.05 a. m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEF'NTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 56	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	●9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 33	..Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 27	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....	7 00		5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	19 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	Lv.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar.		A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4	21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4	26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4	30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4	33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4	38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4	42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4	47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4	52
5 50	12 35	8 18	...Scotia Crossing...	7 08	11 08	4	54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5	03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5	06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5	08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5	10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Misses Mabel and Jennie Potts, of Alexandria, Pa., are visiting friends in town.

——Mrs. John Rishell has gone to Snow Shoe on a visit to her son, Rev. Mc Rishell.

——Miss Eva Johnson, of Harrisburg, is visiting at the home of Postmaster Brisbin.

——Mrs. Linnie Ruble, of State College, visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. B. D. Brisbin over Sunday.

——Mrs. Jacob From of this place, has been seriously ill with inflamation of the stomach for the last two weeks.

——'Squire M. L. Rishel, of Farmers Mills, the sturdy Democrat, was in town Monday, and favored this office with a call.

——Willis W. Rishell, proprietor of one of the hotels in Montgomery, Pa., came up last evening to pay his friends a short visit.

——Chas. P. Hewes, Esq., of Erie, was back several days to see his friends at Bellefonte, and tells us he is pleased with his new home at Erie.

——Will Hazlet and Miss Martha Ransom, drove up from Williamsport last week and spent several days with their friend Miss Grace Smith.

——Amos Parker, one of the old residenters of this vicinity, favored the Reporter with a call, and being a veteran of the late war put his label to the front for '99.

——Rev. and Mrs. Goodling, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with friends in his late pastorate. He assisted in the re-dedication of the United Evangelical church Sunday morning.

——Hon. Jno. A. Woodward, gave our sanctum several calls, while here in behalf of the Farmers' Institute and Harvest Home Pic-nic, fixed for August 11, on Grange Park.

——Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Murray, of Philadelphia, arrived Tuesday evening on a short visit to his parents. He has abandoned his law practice for a vacation during the heated term.

——Clyde Smith left Saturday afternoon to rejoin his regiment, the 12th Pa. Vol., at Camp Alger. He was home on a five days' furlough and was due to report on Sunday at midnight.

——Wm. A. Boal, of Tyrone, spent the past 15 days here gathering in his crops, and had a good opportunity to make many handshakes with former neighbors and friends. He honored his label with the '99 stamp.

——James Gregg and wife, of Milesburg, spent a day or two visiting at the home of R. P. Odenkirk, at Old Fort. James is putting up a big fight for the Republican nomination for Prothonotory, and is hustling around after voters.

Carrier Must Pay.

The commissioner of internal revenue announces: "The law makes it the duty of every railroad, steamboat company, carrier, express company or corporation, or person whose occupation it is to act as such, to issue to the shipper, consigner or his agent, or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, a bill of lading, manifest, or some other evidence of the receipt of goods received for transportation, and this bill of lading, manifest, or memorandum, requires a revenue stamp of the value of one cent affixed to it and cancelled. In case of failure to issue such bill of lading the law imposes a penalty of $50 upon the carrier found guilty of such failure. The penalty for failure to so affix the stamp is not more than $100.

"The purpose of the law is clear. It was to tax the carrier and not the shipper, and these provisions undoubtedly fix upon the express companies and other carriers the duty of providing, affixing and cancelling the atamp, and their failure to so provide, affix and cancel such stamp subjects them to the penalties provided by law. It is suggested that some of these carriers are refusing to receive goods for shipment until the shippers pay the tax.

City of Living Skeletons.

Despatch from Santiago, July 17:—Since 4 o'clock this morning a stream of skeleton refugees has been pouring into the city, some naked, and all hungry and footsore. Many had fallen by the wayside.

The town of Santiago presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked, and the stores have all been looted, and nothing to eat can be had for love or money.

In the streets of the city this morning, at the entrenchments, at the breastworks and at every hundred feet or so of the barbed wire fences were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers.

"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McClain, of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co. This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quinsey, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of suffering. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

Local Gossip of What is More than Ordinary Interest.

Edward Confer who has been playing farmer for the last two weeks, has resumed his duties in the Spring Mills planing mill.

It is reported that in the fall we will have two more general stores added to the business list of our village. With this increase and one or two additionals, we will have a store for about every two families. This would be very convenient at all events.

Some farmers report the wheat crop rather light in weight, damage from weevil and fly not very serious; oats promises well, corn in some localities a trifle backward—but there is plenty of time for corn. Potatoes and garden truck greatly improved by the rains of Tuesday last.

No accident of any moment was reported here at our celebration on the Fourth of July. This was rather remarkable, when the quantity of powder exploded, and the usual carelessness in handling firearms on the occasion are taken into consideration.

The Evangelicals held a festival here on Saturday evening last, the proceeds for the benefit of the parsonage building committee. The sum realized proved very satisfactory; quite a considerable sum has been already subscribed by the members, and the erection of the parsonage will be commenced without delay.

James Gregg, Republican candidate for the nomination of Protnonotory, was here on Saturday last, endeavoring to coalesce the scattered and indifferent forces lying around loose. But down this way politics is very quiet, and candidates remarkably shady, possibly it's the calm which precedes the storm. After the Republican county convention meets, and both parties have full tickets in the field, no doubt the campaign will open quite lively.

We have had quite a number of visitors in our village during the last week or ten days. Among the number I noticed the highly accomplished daughter of W. H. Bartholomew, of Centre Hall, and Miss Martha Moore, of near Philadelphia, both guests at the pleasant home of J. N. Leitzell; Rev. Shannon also of Philadelphia, with his two sons and daughter, were here on a flying visit. Miss Rachael Grolman, from the same city, is here visiting her parents; Rev. A. N. Warren and lady, of Northumberland, agent for the Susquehanna University, were guests of C. P. Long; Mrs. William Steely, of Lewistown, was also here visiting relatives and friends, besides several others were with us, rusticating in the woods and on our hills.

COBURN.

Another Large Flag Unfurled for the One Torn Down.

Farmers in this section are done hauling in their grain.

Huckleberries seem to be scarce this year; none have come into the market yet.

Peter Kessler and wife, of Rebersburg, were visiting friends at this place on Saturday.

The rain on Tuesday refreshed the corn and potato crops and revived vegetation in general.

F. P. Vonada has received a new grain separator, and has commenced threshing among the farmers.

Our fever patients, Mr. Whitman and Nathan D. Hosterman, we are glad to state are both convalescent.

One of our men has turned hermit; he left his home on Saturday and has been in the mountains ever since, and refuses to come home.

On Wednesday C. A. Weaver, of Aaronsburg, took possession of the grain house operated by Andrew Harter since Apr. 1, last, and formerly by John Hoffa.

Mr. Heimbach, of Mifflinburg, has been in this section for the last two weeks soliciting for and delivering Railroad County and Township maps of N. Y., N. J., and Penn. He has met with good success.

Scott Kerstetter, the man who was hurt at Rebersburg some time ago at a flag raising, was brought to this place on the train one day recently and taken to his home, not much improved. He had been at the hospital at Williamsport for several weeks.

On Saturday evening at six o'clock the large flag that was torn down by a fierce storm a few weeks ago, will again be unfurled to the breeze at the same place it occupied the other time. It will be held in place with stronger guy wires, and it is hoped it will endure the raging elements for a longer time than before. Col. Jas. P. Coburn, of Aaronsburg, will deliver one of his masterly addresses on this occasion. One of the bands of our nearby towns, will likely be present and render choice music to enliven the crowd. A festival will be held in the evening the proceeds of which will be for the benefit of the churches of the town. All are cordially invited to turn out, and help the good cause along.

REBERSBURG.

Personal Mention and Items of Interest from Down the Valley.

John Harter got a wheel for himself and wife.

William Bierly is still confined to his bed.

Calvin Musser and family were visiting at Geo. Mussers.

Charles Woodling and wife are visiting at Harvey Burds.

Miss Rumberger, of Lock Haven, is visiting at Henry Meyers.

Mrs. Jacob Kerstetter is making ice cream, and can't be beat.

Mrs. A. L. Nearhood visited her son at Centre Hall over Sunday.

Charles Diebler returned home from the west; all were glad to see him.

Miss Florence Snyder, of Jersey Shore, is visiting friends in town.

George Homan wears a broad smile, since they have a little boy.

Stewart Weber and wife are home from Woodward on a short visit.

Miss Summers, of Williamsport, spent a few weeks at Henry Sholls.

The Spring Mills base ball team expects to play our boys on Saturday.

Miss Mary Meyer returned home from Woodward after an extended visit.

Our base ball club played the outsiders; the game stood 21 to nothing in favor of the club.

Rev. Wann, of Northumberland, lectured in the Lutheran church on Sunday night.

Charles Smull, the stage driver, got a wheel; we will soon see him spinning around here.

The report was that Miss Rose Homan and Charles Diehl were married last Saturday.

Prof. Gramley is up to date; he has a new porch and is now getting his house painted.

A. L. Nearhood left for Erie on Monday morning to attend court as a witness on the counterfeiting case.

Scott Kerstetter, who has been to the Williamsport hospital was brought back last Saturday, not much better than when he left.

Miss Bessie Dubbs, of Ill., has come to our burg to make her future home with Willis Cole; she brought with her a fine piano and other furniture.

Potters Mills.

Mr. McClosky is not improving.

Adam Smith is seriously ill and not able to be around.

Mrs. Wm. Spangler has been very ill for several days.

Mrs. Rye Ray, of Tyrone, was visiting friends at this place.

Miss Moyer, of Tyrone, has been visiting her grandmother at this place for several days.

Miss Cora McClenahan, who has been spending the summer in Altoona with her sister, returned on Monday, accompanied by her sister and son, who expect to spend their vacation here.

Monday morning about daylight the alarm was raised, a bear in town. Everybody was out in a hurry, some did not take time to dress; guns were in great demand; they chased him out from among Ed. Allison's calves along the pike, and from there he went to the hill above the factory and then across the fields to Pine Hill, a woods just out of town, where Ed. Allison, J. R. Strong, F. A. Carson, Charles Sweetwood, G. H., Lloyd, Emanuel, and Earl Smith, Harry Fultz and F. E. Palmer surrounded him. F. A. Carson killed him with a 38 Marlin rifle, shot him through the shoulder; T. E. Palmer shot him in the head with fine shot and G. H. Smith fired a shot. Five shots were fired and bruin was dead.

Mr. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer county court, tells briefly his experience with an epidemic of bloody flux in his family. He writes under the date of October 8, 1896, at Auburn, W. Va. "During the past summer we had three cases of bloody flux in our family which we cured in less than one week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day." This remedy never fails to cure the worst cases of bloody flux and all bowel complaints and every family should keep it at hand. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
July 14	85	63	part cloudy.
" 15	88	70	part cloudy.
" 16	88	67	part cloudy.
" 17	88	56	part cloudy.
" 18	86	64	part cloudy.
" 19	80	67	cloudy.
" 20	89	62	part cloudy.

Rainfall: On 19, morning, .34 inch, evening .32 inch. On 20, 4:45 to 5 p. m., .39 inch, thunder gust.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	65
Rye	35
Corn	35
New Oats	
Oats	30
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	75
Sides	5

Bob Moore, of LyFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found De Witt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

Faubles' Big Reduction Sale

OF ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NOW IN FORCE.

You cannot afford to miss it. Everything in our establishment will be sold regardless of cost. - - - -

Backward Season Big Stock.....

...And need of room for Fall Goods forces us to offer this stock at the greatest sacrifice ever known for good goods.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY MEANS AN ACTUAL SAVING OF MANY DOLLARS TO CENTRE COUNTY CLOTHING BUYERS.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

A Contest Inaugurated by Montgomery & Co., Clothiers.

Get in the Push and Win a Fine Suit or Overcoat.

A $10.00 Suit of Clothing or an Overcoat. A prize worth working for. Open to the farmers of the entire Centre county. NO FARMER BARRED. Every farmer invited to enter. This suit and overcoat will be awarded

To the Farmer Who Shall Grow the Largest Pumpkin!

A FEW INTERESTING CONDITIONS.

1. Contest to be decided October 15th.
2. Persons wishing to compete must register before July 25th at our store, or by card to us.
3. To submit the weighing and judging to an impartial committee at the time of decision, October 15th.
4. The first prize will be the choice of a suit of clothing or an overcoat which sells for $10.00. A second prize—a suit of clothing or an overcoat which sells for $5.00. Winners to take their choice.

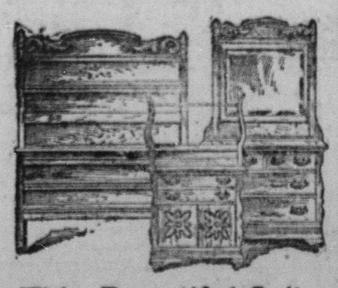
No charge for registration. No loss of any kind to competitors. This is no joke nor a lottery, but a bona-fide business offer. Any needed information gladly furnished at our store.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

For the Next Sixty Days

A Nice Suit, $10.49



This Beautiful Suit,

Only, - -	$12.49
A Good Couch, -	$7.65
A Nice Side Board, -	6.28
Good Bedstead, -	2.75
Fine Mattress, -	3.00

Other Furniture just as low. Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

6-30 Spring Mills.

TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calf, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles.

'Tis a feat to fit feet.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL. Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

New Spring Goods.

We ask all our friends to come and see them, for they just arrived from Eastern cities.

All the Latest Styles, Cheaper Than Ever.

A full line of Shoes to fit anyone's feet.

Gent's Dress Shirts, newest style.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—just lovely and cheap.

Boy's Suits from $1.15 up to nice Dress Suits.

Ties of every description.

Before buying elsewhere, come and see us and save money.

H. F. ROSSMAN,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEWEY HAS SUBIC BAY.

Spanish Garrison There Captured and Forts Reduced.

GERMANS AIDED ENEMY.

Cruiser Irene Interfered With the Insurgent Operations.

Admiral Dewey Puts an End to German Meddling by Sending the Raleigh and Concord to Cubic Bay to Destroy the Spanish Fortifications—Fifteen Hundred Prisoners and a Quantity of Ammunition Taken—Irene Had Taken a Number of Refugees Aboard Which Was Offered to Dewey, Who Declined to Receive Them.

A Washington special says: The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch:

"Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subic Bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 the Raleigh and Concord were there; they took the island and about 1,300 men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival.

"I shall send the Baston to Cape Engano about July 16 to second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Guam. No transport vessels available.

"DEWEY."

CAPTURE OF LA GRANDE.

How the United States Warships Completed the Conquest.

A special copyright cable from Manila to the New York Journal says:

"Admiral Dewey early on July 7 dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to take Grande Island, in Subic Bay, and capture the garrison. The cruisers shelled the principal points on the island, destroying the earthworks and other fortifications and laying the torpedo station in ruins.

"They then sent out a launch with a message demanding surrender. There was no response, and the Raleigh finally sent a six-inch shell through the commander's house. The white flag was instantly run up on the ruins of the earthworks.

"A landing party demanded absolute surrender. The Spanish colonel, Rio, realizing his hopeless position, made submission and gave up his sword. The 500 men comprising the garrison were made prisoners and their rifles were taken from them. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition and one Hotchkiss gun was also captured. This victory gives the Americans control of Subic Bay.

"The Spanish were endeavoring to protect it with submarine mines, and to make it ready for occupancy of the Spanish fleet supposed to be on its way from Spain.

"Admiral Dewey's possession of Subic Bay defeats Germany's supposed plans to interfere in the Philippines.

"The insurgents have captured the valuable merchant coast steamer Philipinas. The native crew killed the officer of the ship before here capture. The insurgents were using the transport in an attack which they contemplated making on Grande Island before Admiral Dewey was called upon. Although the attitude of the Germans is still irritating, Admiral Dewey is managing them with great diplomacy. He does not expect any trouble with them.

"The blockade will hereafter be more rigid. Only the supply ships of the American and foreign fleets are allowed to enter. The Esmeralda, arriving from Hong Kong with passengers, was stopped and ordered to sea. The long-expected refrigeratin steamship Culgua, from Australia, with a cargo of fresh beef, arrived, and was welcomed enthusiastically by the sailors and soldiers.

The Austrian cruiser Frundsburg arrived and saluted the Spanish flag first, after which she saluted Admiral Dewey's flag.

WOULD CHASE HER TO SPAIN.

What Schley Said When He Saw the Spaniard Coming Out.

A special dispatch to the New York Sun, from Portsmouth, N. H., says: "Private McNeil, U. S. M. C., who was on the Brooklyn, on one of the forward six-pounders in the fight with Cervera's ships, and was standing only a few feet away when a shot from the Cristobal Colon blew off the head of Chief Yeoman Ellis. McNeil says in a letter that when the fleet was discovered coming out of the harbor, the crew was standing with open ranks for inspection.

Before the Brooklyn had fired a shot the Spanish cruiser sent shells all about the American vessel.

Commodore Schley was on the bridge during all the fighting, and an orderly heard him say: "I want that ship. I have 800 tons of coal and plenty of woodwork on this vessel, and I will have her if I have to chase her to Spain.

Six Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara (N. Y.) Starch Works the building was wrecked, six persons killed and twenty-six injured. Two others are missing who are supposed to have perished. The causes which led to the explosion of the boiler will never be known, the engineer and fireman, who were killed, being the only persons who could have possible knowledge on the subject. Of the boiler not a fragment could be found.

Hawaiian-American Cable.

Advices from Honolulu state that the executive council of the island government has signed a contract with the Scrymser Company to lay a cable from the American coast to Honolulu and Japan. The line will run from San Diego to Honolulu and thence to Japan, the latter section to be exclusive. The work is with the understanding that the objection of the Secretary of State of the United States will vitiate all agreements.

A Two Cent Stamp on One Cent Note.

A rather amusing case has been decided by Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott at Washington. The proprietors of a well-known brand of bottled whiskey affix to the cork of each bottle a statement in the form of a promissory note that they will pay one cent to the purchaser of each bottle. Commissioner Scott holds that this is a true promissory note and that each one must carry a 2-cent stamp, twice the principal sum of the instrument. A disappearance of this feature of the business is looked for under the operation of this decision.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

The Portion Surrendered to the United States is East of the Black Line Running from Ascerraderos to Boca del Sagua.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERS.

General Toral Agreed to Capitulate Upon the Basis of Being Returned to Spain.

GIVES US ALL EASTERN CUBA.

Commissioners Appointed by Both Sides to Arrange Details of the Spanish Submission--Miles's Generous Tribute to Shafter--Spanish Army Will Not be Sent Back to Spain in American Vessels.

A Washington special says: Santiago surrendered at three o'clock Thursday afternoon. The terms of the capitulation are:

The surrender of the city of Santiago de Cuba and all of Eastern Cuba from Asseraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, an area of territory of 5,000 square miles.

The surrender of General Linares' Fourth Corps, Spanish army in Eastern Cuba, commanded by General Torel since the wounding of General Linares, composed, it is estimated, of 12,000 to 15,000 men, on condition that the United States send the officers and men back to Spain.

"Santiago surrendered at three" was the significent official announcement that reached the President. It came in a dispatch from a signal service officer at Playa del Este, and told the result of the meeting of the capitulation commissioners in the most brief and concise form of any of the numerous despatches laid before the President during the day. The despatch was well ahead of the official message from Shafter. Santiago time is 55 minutes ahead of Washington, which accounts for the quick receipt of the result, the commissioners not meeting until 2.30. A few minutes after this message had come to the President the following was received by Chief Signal Officer Greely:

Playa.

General Greely, Washington:

Santiago has surrendered.

[Signed.] JONES.

The Adjutant General received the following from Playa:

Adjutant General, Washington:

Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba from Asseraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet at 2.30 to definitely arrange the terms.

[Signed.] W. R. SHAFTER,
Major-General.

Four Cities Included.

The territory surrendered by General Torel includes about one-third of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The western line, as described by General Shafter, begins at Asseraderos, a point on the southern coast about twenty-five miles west of the city of Santiago de Cuba, and runs almost due north fifty miles to Los Palmas; thence northeast to the city of Saqua de Panama, on the northern coast. It comprises something like 5,000 square miles, with a population exceeding 125,000 when the country is in its normal state. It includes the important cities of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Sagua de Panama and Baracoa. The extreme length of the surrendered tract is about 110 miles, and the extreme width about fifty miles. It is a rugged, mountainous country, with very few towns of any size. Santiago, with its fine harbor, is the main point, while Guantanamo is second in importance.

It is exceedingly rich in minerals, sugar and coffee. The large iron and copper mines at Jaragua, Baiquiri and vicinity are owned by American companies. In the Guantanamo district are the extensive sugar plantations of Soledad, Esperanza, Los Canos, Santa Cecilia and others.

Baracoa carried on an extensive fruit trade with the United States.

The President Learns It First.

The official announcement of the agreement of General Toral was received in the brief dispatch from General Shafter. The President was the first to be acquainted with the action of the Spanish general, the dispatch making the announcement being sent direct to him, in accordance with previous instructions. The President was alone in the private apartments of the White House conversing with Mrs. McKinley when the operator handed him the dispatch. He quickly read it aloud to Mrs. McKinley, and then immediately sent for Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin. Meantime, an instant after its receipt by the President, the dispatch was sent to the Associated Press and flashed to every quarter of the world. Secretary Alger and General Corbin remained with the President scarcely a quarter of an hour discussing the agreement and the terms to be arranged at the meeting of the commissioners. When they left Secretary Alger said the commissioners would speedily act.

Spain May Not Want Them.

The Spanish forces involved in the capitulation at Santiago will not be taken back to Spain in American vessels, unless there is an official pledge for the safety of our craft and their crew.

Secretary Alger has no hesitation in saying that he doubted if Spain wanted the prisoners brought back there, and said that if transported in our own vessels and without some agreement with the Spanish representatives Spain would not refrain from seizing them.

The plan of the War Department for returning the surrendered army of General Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for transporting the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted. The advices from General Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

Our Troops Not To Enter City.

The plans of the generals are not to allow our troops to enter Santiago city, except a garrison of immunes.

Until ready for embarkation on the transports at the city's piers, our men will be camped on the heights surrounding Santiago, where the water is good. Strict instructions have been issued to the soldiers to boil their drinking water, but, owing to the poverty of their equipment, this is almost impossible.

The rainy weather has accelerated the spread of malaria and other fevers. In some of the regiments over a third of the men are unfit for duty.

Gen. Chaffee, in addition to General Duffield, is suffering from fever.

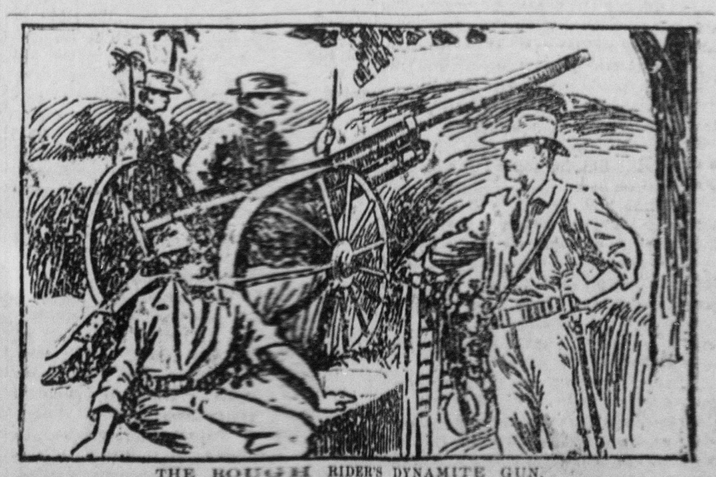
No more troops, it is ordered, shall be embarked for Santiago, with the exception of two regiments of immunes. These immune regiments are at New Orleans and Galveston, where transports have been provided to take them to Cuba.

The War Department has notified Gen. Shafter that his plans are approved, so far as they have been made known, and are the result of orders, including the shipment of all Spanish troops to Spain.

The statement that the Spanish proposition embraces all Eastern Cuba, from Ascerraderos to Sagua, is important, in that it shows the surrender to embrace all the harbor and contiguous territory of Santiago.

Old Glory to Fly From Morro.

The Navy Department had not heard up to the close of office hours to what extent the American fleet was participating in the Spanish surrender. With Santiago in our hands, the way will be clear for Admiral Sampson's fleet to enter the harbor and proceed up to the wharves as soon as the torpedoes and mines at the harbor entrance are removed. The fortifications of Morro Castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith and others are included in the surrender zone. The possession of these fine fortresses, particularly Morro Castle, will afford valuable garrison points for a large number of men. The terms under which these strongholds are surrendered is not yet known in detail, but it is regarded as likely that their big guns pass with the surrender. While the fleet will soon be free to move up to Santiago city, some doubt is entertained in naval circles whether any good could be accomplished by such a move, as it might subject some of our sailors to the contagion existing within the city.



THE ROUGH RIDER'S DYNAMITE GUN.

VICTORY DEARLY BOUGHT.

Casualties Suffered by the American Army in the Short Campaign.

The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed, when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land, and the capture of the Island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes.

The siege of Santiago lasted two weeks, and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides. Looking back over the record of these two weeks it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed, that nearly a thousand Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago. On the other hand, about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our fleet had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it has had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

Great attention will now be given to the care of our sick and fever-stricken soldiers on the island. In the opinion of the army surgeons, the sick can be best treated by removal to the high ground back of the southern coast, where the heat is less severe, and where recovery could proceed without the fear of communicating disease to the rest of the army. Secretary Alger is anxious to bring the entire army back as soon as it can be done with safety to the men themselves, and without jeopardy to the other troops in Florida and to the general public. The active preparations made to deal with the emergency are such that it is felt the question of disease can be coped with successfully, now that the military situation has been simplified.

GENERAL TORAL, WHO SURRENDERED TO GENERAL SHAFTER.

GEN. MILES' OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Surrender of Toral on the Terms That His Army Be Returned to Spain.

The War Department received the following despatch from General Miles, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago:

Secretary of War, Washington:

Before Santiago.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army, troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangement will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

NELSON A. MILES.
Major General of the Army.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Effort is to be made by the American Tract Society to put a Spanish primer and New Testament in the hands of every Cuban family as soon as the war is over. Already the society has more than 400 publications in the Spanish language.

Auguste Bruchet, the philologist, who died a few days ago at Cannes, was once employed by the Empress Eugenie to teach her how to pronounce French with a Parisian ascent.

Philip Sheridan a member of the Montreal bar and a nephew of General Sheridan, is on his way to the Klondike as Crown prosecutor and agent for several companies.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the musical composer, has been ordered by his physician to abstain from work for two months.

The Russian artist Aiswasowski, who not long ago celebrated the 60th anniversary of his debut as a painter, has in this time painted over 5,000 canvases. The ocean is his specialty.

PORTO RICO NEXT.

It is Expected That About 25,000 Men Will Form the Expedition.

A Washington special says: "Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger after receiving news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if needs be, Havana."

The secretary was in excellent spirits. He had been more anxious than he dared show as to the condition of our sick soldiers, and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unhealthy valley of Santiago.

The secretary said that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The troops in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed.

Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town. Two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed.

The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by General Miles in person, though General Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main dependence. The size of the expedition will depend upon General Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose.

At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than it was at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with mines. General Brooke is now in Washington by direction of Secretary Alger. The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rico affair.

That the navy is ready to do its share without notice goes without saying. Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. It is believed that the moral effect of the surrender at Santiago will be to discourage the defenders of San Juan.

There is, however, always the prospect that peace may ensue before hostilities have progressed against Spain's easternmost West Indian island. Rumors were afloat to the effect that at last the Spanish government had made overtures in that direction, but their basis probably was the current belief that one more reverse to the Spanish arms would be sufficient to compel the Spanish government to sue for peace, and this reverse was furnished by the surrender of Toral's army.

The Navy Department has not been affected by these rumors to the extent of relaxing any of its precautions or abandoning any of its plans, for Secretary Long stated that Commodore Watson's eastern squadron would certainly go to Spain as soon as it could sail.

Investigation with respect to the climatic conditions at San Juan has convinced the officials that there would be practically no danger to our troops there from yellow fever, which annually prevails in nearly all parts of Cuba. The city of Juan, which is built on high ground, is said to be exceptionally clean for a Spanish town. The water is said to be good.

FIFTEEN MEN KILLED.

Terrific Explosion of a Powder Mill Near Dover, N. J.

An explosion at the works of the Lafin & Rand Powder Co., in Pompton Lakes, killed 15 men, among them several soldiers who had been detailed to guard the powder works. A short time ago there was an explosion which killed six men.

Since the outbreak of hostilities with Spain Colonel Lee of the Third New Jersey Volunteers and a battalion of his regiment have been stationed at the works to prevent their destruction by spies. The camp of the soldiers has been close to the powder plant.

At 11 o'clock there was a terrific explosion, which shook the buildings and scattered the troops and employes. Fifteen men are reported to have been killed, and many soldiers and employes had wounds, some quite serious.

The officials of the company at once sent a special train from Dover to the mills, and the wounded were immediately placed on board, to be removed to Paterson hospitals for treatment.

The military formed in line and stood guard about the plant and refused to allow any one to approach the works. The names of the dead and wounded have not yet been ascertained.

23,000 MEN WITH SHAFTER.

Ten Thousand Reinforcements Have Joined Him.

A Washington special says: General Shafter's valuable force, after counting all reinforcements and deducting the dead, sick and wounded, is 23,000 fighting men, according to military estimates.

This, available, based on an estimate of 15,000 men in General Shafter's original expedition and about 10,000 in various expeditions which have gone since them, making in all about 26,000 men. Against this, however, must be deducted the casualties in the fighting thus far, and also the men confined to the hospital by sickness. The deduction is roughly estimated at 3,000, leaving about 23,000 men available as the fighting force of the American army.

Within the past month the first iron bridge erected in the State of Ohio has been removed. This bridge was over Salt Creek on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Muskingum County, and was built in 1851. It was a single span, 75 feet in length, and was known as a "Boilman deck truss bridge with plate girders." Boliman was at that time Chief Engineer of Construction of the B. & O. Railroad.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW LAND

Commercial Facts About the Hawaiian Islands.

AMERICAN MONEY USED.

Almost Every Thing That is Used in the Islands Except Sugar is Imported—The United States Has Been Taking Nearly All of Her Exports and Furnishing Nearly All of Her Imports.

A Washington special says: The latest and fullest information relative to the newly-acquired territory of the United States—the Hawaiian Islands—has just been given to the public in a special publication by the Bureau of Statistics. It consists of a series of statements relative to the people of the islands, their number, nativity, occupations productions, exportations, purchases from other parts of the world, the share which the United States has in their commerce, the methods of raising revenue and the amount annually collected and disbursed, the indebtedness, currency, postal system, railroads and shipping, freight and passenger rates to and from the United States, wages paid in various employments and prices of provisions and other necessaries of life. A part of this information is in the form of statistical statements of the commerce of the islands during a long period of years, a portion from the Hawaiian Year Book and other publications of that character and a part from a late report to the State Department by Consul General Haywood and which, taken together, present the latest and most complete statement of the conditions and business prospects in our new territory that has been given to the public.

Imports all She Uses.

Hawaii, it is shown by this statement, at present imports everything she uses, aside, of course, from sugar, coffee and fruits, attention having been almost exclusively given to the raising of sugar, all of which, aside from that consumed in the islands, is exported to the United States. Indeed, the United States in 1896 took 99.64 per cent. of the entire exports of the islands and supplied 76.27 per cent. of all imports; and Consul General Haywood, in his report, expresses the opinion that in case of annexation over 95 per cent. of the imports into the islands would be the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, and adds that if the American tariff were in force in the islands about $500,000 worth of imports which now enter free of duty and are bought in countries other than the United States would be bought from this country, the free importation of fertilizers and coal alone in 1896 amounting to $466,319.

Transportation Facilities.

The opportunities for travel between the United States and Hawaii are described by Consul General Haywood, who says that the bulk of the steam passenger and freight traffic between San Francisco and Honolulu is controlled by the Oceanic Steamship Company, their rates being $75 cabin passage and $25 steerage, though a number of fine sailing vessels, which make regular trips between Port Townsend and San Francisco and Honolulu, with limited passenger accommodations, charge $40 for cabin passage. The time for passage between San Francisco and Honolulu by steamer is from six to seven days. Freight rates from San Francisco are: By steamer, $5 per ton and five per cent. primage; by sailing vessels, $3 per ton and five per cent. primage, while the rates to Atlantic ports are from $5 to $7 per ton, with five per cent. primage, and the duration of the voyage between Honolulu and New York from 89 to 134 days. On the islands there are three railroads, which, however, are used principally in carrying the products of the plantations to the various points of shipment, and aggregate about seventy miles in length.

The currency of the islands is of the same unit of value as that of the United States.

The gold is all of American mintage, and United States silver and paper money is in circulation and passes at par. The Hawaiian money is paper, the paper being secured by silver held in reserve. Banks keep two accounts with their depositors—silver and gold—and checks are so worded that the depositors may specify the account from which the check is to be paid, though in case the check does not state in what currency it is to be paid, the law provides that the holder may demand gold, if the amount is over $10. The Hawaiian silver money amounts to $1,000,000, of which $300,000 is held by the government to secure a like amount of paper. The total money in circulation is estimated at $3,503,000. The rate of exchange is 1¾ per cent. on Eastern cities of the United States and 1 per cent. on the Pacific Coast. Gold is at a premium of 1 per cent.

Labor Market Overstocked.

The statement is not such as to encourage those desiring to seek employment in Hawaii. The market for all kinds of labor, it says, is overstocked, and it would be very unwise, in the opinion of the Consul General, for anyone to visit the island with no capital on the mere chance of obtaining employment, many of them having so arrived being compelled to return disappointed. Wages on the plantations, including house and firewood or room and board, range from $125 to 175 per month for engineers and sug boilers, $50 to $1000 per month for blacksmiths and carpenters, $40 to $75 per month for locomotive drivers, $100 to $175 per month for bookkeepers, $30 to $40 per month for teamsters.

Exports of the Island.

Curiously, the productions of the islands are almost entirely a class of articles for which the people of the United States have in the past been compelled to send money outside of their own borders. Sugar, coffee, tropical fruits and rice, for which we send abroad more than $200,000,000 annually, are the chief production of the islands, and while the quantity so produced amounts to less than one-tenth of this sum, it is believed that it may be materially increased, and to this extent our expenditures for this class of articles be in the future kept within our own borders and among our own people. Of sugar, of which it is said the Hawaiian Islands are much more productive in a given area than those of the West Indies, the exportation increased from 294,748,819 pounds in 1895, to 520,158,232 pounds in 1897, and for 1898 will, it is expected, be considerable in excess of last year. Of coffee the exportation increased from 3,051 pounds in 1895 to 337,153 pounds in 1897; of rice, the exportation increased from 3,768,762 pounds in 1895 to 5,499,499 in 1897, and in pineapples the increase was equally striking. In the matter of imports, as above indicated, nearly all the necessities of life, aside from sugar, fruits and vegetables are imported, the products of the United States being given the preference in nearly all cases.

THE WHISTLING BOY.

Is there a sound in the world so sweet,
on a dark and dreary morn,
When the gloom without meets the
gloom within, till we wish we'd not
been born,
As the sound of a little barefoot boy
gayly whistling in the rain,
As he drives the cows to pastures
green, down the path in the muddy
lane?

The joy of a boy is a funny thing, not
dampened by autumn rain;
His clothes and his hands and his
sturdy feet are not spoiled by grime
or stain;
The world to him is a wonderful place
that he means some day to explore;
If there's time to play and plenty to
eat who cares if the heavens pour?

Oh, that cheery trill of a heart as
fresh as the drops that clear the air,
Brings a smile to our lips, and clears
the soul of the gloom that brooded
there;
And we bless the boy as he spats
along through rivers of rain and
mud,
For the hope and cheer in that whis-
tled note would rainbow the sky in
a flood.

—Celia S. Berkstresser in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Ring and the Glove.

I felt like Cortez upon a memorable occasion when the jeweller's glass door swung behind me, and, marching up to the counter, I asked for a ring.

"A ring, sir?" said the attendant, a Cockney to his finger tips. "What sort of a ring?"

"An engagement ring," said I valorously.

"What size, sir?" demanded the man, docketing me mentally.

"Five and a half," I replied, thinking of the glove.

"That's rather an unusual size," he remarked, rubbing one eyebrow, "unless it's a bangle the lady wants."

"I'm not sure that she wants it at all," I murmured, producing the little sandalwood-scented bit of silk; "but that is the size, I think."

"Oh—it's the size of the lady's 'and," he observed with mild toleration, unrolling it. "Well, sir, ladies' fingers vary in girth, and it's more usual to fit them with a piece of cardboard; but we'll go our best."

"Could not the member be reconstituted?" I asked impressively.

That knocked the conceit out of him; he stared at me helplessly.

"Fill it with powder or something," I explained.

It took him five minutes' self-discipline to grasp the startling novelty, but he did, and, under my direction, filled the third finger sheath with plate powder, which I rammed home with my pencil-case. Then, producing a miniature calliper, he took measurements and began to search his scintilating stock, displaying a reverent familiarity most impressive to behold. Cleopatra, how they dazzled! Pearls, rubies, emeralds, diamonds, each challenging the admiration, but checking the desire by the narrow parchment slip attached setting forth the price. Two hundred dollars, $300, $500, it was a charmed place, where money lost its everyday significance, for what man of spirit would be content to offer the girl of his heart a thing costing a miserable tenner when close beside it twinkled a rose diamond worth a king's ransom? I felt almost pauperized, recollecting that I had only $400 available.

"Now, sir, what do you think of this?" asked the shopman patronizingly, as he displayed an opal changeful as the shifting sunlight on a misty sky. "It's exactly the lady's size, making allowances, for, of course, she won't want to wear it over 'er glove."

"Are not opals unlucky?" said I, endeavoring to decipher the price.

"Oh, we don't hold with such superstition," replied the jeweller, loftily, "but they do say one will keep you from being poisoned."

"Then I shall leave it for the next rich widow," I answered. "But what is the cost of this?"

I alluded to an emerald set amid pearls, which I already saw glittering on the loveliest hand in the world. He extracted it with a silent respect he borrowed from my eagerness, and made a measurement while I watched him, my heart beating madly. The size was exactly the same; the price—but that is a detail. I decided upon it. The shopman thanked me perfunctorily, and I leaned against the counter, feeling like one who had received a great favor. But when I fumbled in my pocket for the notes and heard their crisp crackle my confidence returned, and then as I watched the splendid thing flashing in its violet bed I believed I must after all be a rich man, unknown to myself, so great was the suggestion of unlimited wealth thus conveyed.

"I should like a piece of glass on the inside of the case lid," I observed carelessly. "Is it usual?"

"That's looking glass?" queried the lapidary, glancing up from a surreptitious examination of the notes.

I nodded. I knew I must be getting red.

"Well," he remarked, tolerantly, "it is not exactly usual, but it's a pretty idea—'ightens the attraction of the gem, makes the lady see the present from two points of view."

"Hardly an advantage sometimes," I observed, "but can you do it?"

"Well, yes, I should think," he replied condescendingly.

"Then get it done, and I shall stand the racket," I answered magnificently.

He hurried away to effect the alteration, his place being taken by a bald headed salesman who wore spectacles and talked to me over them soothingly, as one would to a person of weak intellect, while I formulated piratical schemes and asked him puerile questions with a gravity equalling his own.

When I left the shop I headed straight for Bloomsbury square, but remembering that she might be just then occupied by domestic duties, decided to call later in the day. Even the ring in my pocket gave me no additional courage, and presently I began to think it was not quite royal enough. Edging my way to Regent's Park I hunted out a quiet spot and sat down to examine it at leisure. It was glorious still, but somehow not so glorious as I would have wished, and I was actually questioning the wisdom of my choice when an approaching footfall made me close the case. It was light, though firm, and the everlasting flint would have worn well beneath it. Something, more of the intellect than of the sense, made me look up, and I saw her.

The sensation of being shot through the heart has not, I believe, received adequate literary expression, those who experience it being usually preoccupied at the exact moment with other matters; but I think I know what it means. She stopped and we gazed at each other. She was in deep black, but the pallor had gone from her oval cheeks. She made a half tentative bow. I sprang to my feet.

"I am so glad to see you," I cried, "because—I want to restore something you forgot in the restaurant yesterday—a few weeks ago."

"How kind of you," she said, coming near.

"Oh, not at all," I replied; "but I hope you were not inconvenienced. I should have sent it, but I—I didn't."

I put my hand in my breast pocket hurriedly and extracted my handkerchief, which in turn brought to light a sheaf of letters and memoranda I shook out at her feet like a skillful conjurer. Then I tried the other pocket, but vainly. "It's a glove,' I said weakly, gathering up my belongings, "one of yours, don't you know."

"I recollect—I missed it," she said coldly.

"But the cab went so quickly," I pleaded; "ah, do sit down until I find it."

She did so. I was in a gentle perspiration.

"Pray do not take so much trouble," she murmured plaintively.

"Hurrah, I have it," I cried, and I extracted the wisp of silk from my watch pocket, where I had thrust it on leaving the shop.

"So kind of you," she observed, taking it. Then the powder ran out over her dress.

"How stupid," I gasped, completely demoralized now, and retaking the glove I shook it vigorously until I had created a miniature dust storm. She sneezed. I devoutly wished that the flying machine was an accomplished fact.

"It's ruined," I muttered wofully, for it certainly presented a piebald appearance.

She smiled. I sat down saying desperately:

"Would you allow me to keep it? The thing is of no use now."

"Why?" she answered quietly, but the voice was low.

"To remind me of that happy day," I replied, shying.

"Indeed? I am glad you think of it as a pleasant one," she said graciously. "Mr. Turnbull was declaiming all the way back in the cab. He seemed prejudiced against you."

"He may be described as a man who means well," I observed severely. "I hope he said something actionable."

"Oh hardly that!" she answered laughingly; "but he seems to have changed his opinion lately. Your name happened to come up in conversation to-day and he said—"

She paused! a sudden flame leaped into her cheeks.

"What did he say?" I demanded, trying to look away.

"He said you were an honorable man," she replied, the point of her parasol tracing a lop-sided isosceles triangle in the dust, "but—"

"Ah, there is much virtue in that 'but,'" I observed bitterly.

"That you ought to settle down," she continued, tossing her head and rising.

"So I shall," I cried, "but it depends upon my lady. I have her portrait here in this case. She is the only girl I shall ever care for in that way," I added, because a little qualification does no harm at even the most exalted moments. "By the way, she is an acquaintance of yours, too." And, pressing the spring, I handed the casket to her as the lid flew back. She glanced at me curiously, very pale now. I, weak about the knees, watched a child trundle a hoop past us.

She uttered a little cry that sank into a sobbing laugh. Then she sat down beside me and put one of the hands I hope to hold when death beckons me down the last dim turning of life's road, into mine.

"I trust she will make you a good wife," she said gravely. And— Well, surely man born of woman can guess the rest.—London Black and White.

Weyler as a Business Man.

Weyler may be a bad soldier, but he is a very talented business man. He, through his agents, in the past two years, bought 11,000 mules from the United States and Mexico at about $30 apiece, and then sold them through other agents to himself as representing the Spanish government at $128 apiece, making a clear profit of $98 a mule. With all allowance for transportation and feed, insurance and labor bills, all of which were probably paid by the poor government, the clear profit must have been $800,000. Equelly shrewd was his cattle syndicate. The cattle concession was given to a concern in which he is said to have been the chief partner. They bought cattle, both live and refrigerated, at six cents per pound. The consumption in that city is over a hundred thousand pounds a day, the profit over $10,000 and in 600 days the total profit would be about $6,000,000. He is also said to have had a large interest in the tobacco monopoly, the flour trade, the potato business, the wholesale cabbage industry, the bottled beer commerce and the milk routes of Havana. It is no wonder, therefore, that the people of Manila say he sent home $6,000,000 and the people of Havana that he transmitted $8,000,000. Of course, this was not all for himself. He has many poor friends in the cortes.—New York Mail and Express.

MONEY IN SQUAB RAISING.

How They Are Produced in Michigan for the Eastern Markets.

The only squab farm in Michigan is located about three miles south of Grand Haven. Squabs are young doves, or pigeons, and are esteemed great delicacies in epicurean and midnight luncheon circles. There are several large squab farms in the east, and one near Toledo, but the only one in Michigan, so far as known, is at Grand Haven, and it is conducted by F. J. Bernreuther. He was for several years floorwalker in a large dry-goods store. His health failed, and five years ago he took up squab raising. It was originally a side issue to his floorwalking, but he now devotes most of his attention to it. His farm comprises about ten acres of land, but only a small portion of this is given to the squab industry, the rest being planted to wheat and corn, which forms the staple diet for the old doves.

He has a big cage of woven wire. It is 80 x 120 feet, and 20 feet high, and the doves are kept confined by the wire netting on the sides and above. On the north side of the cage is a long, low building, in which the doves keep house. The roof has a southern exposure and a wind break, and here the doves sun themselves. The building is divided by partitions into rooms about ten feet square. These rooms are banked up on three sides, tier above tier, with small boxes, and these boxes are the nests, where the eggs are laid and the young are hatched and grow to be squabs. The partitions and boxes extend upward to the eaves of the building, and above the space is open from end to end, allowing free passageway for the doves and a roosting place for those not busy with domestic duties.

After the two pretty white eggs are laid, the male takes his regular trick of sitting on them during the twenty-one days of incubation, and when the young are hatched he does his full share toward feeding them. Four weeks after the young birds are hatched they become marketable as squabs. The birds are in full feather, but not yet able to fly. A fast of twenty-four hours is the prelude to the flight into the dove heaven. This fast is imposed not to make them meek in spirit, but to clear their crops of food. Then a sharp knife point opens a vein in their throat, and as the life blood oozes out the bird's brief career closes with a flutter.

While the flesh is still warm the feathers are plucked out, the crop is washed out, and the denuded body is thrown into a tub of water to cool. The next day it is packed in ice for shipment. The squabs, dressed for market, weigh about half a pound, and the great market for them is New York. This city consumes very few of them. There is only a small demand for them in Detroit, and Chicago, big and metropolitan as it is, is a poor market. Almost the entire product of Bernreuther goes to New York, and the shipments average three or four dozens a week the year round. The squabs command from $1.50 to $3.50 a dozen, and there is money in the business.

The best breed of doves for squab purposes is the homing pigeon. This is not due to any particular delicacy of the flesh, but to the fact that homers are the best breeders, are diligent in properly caring for the eggs during the incubating period, and keep their young well fed. But the squab farmer does not run much to fancy stock. Just plain, ordinary doves are good enough. They bring out six to ten broods a year, each of two doves, and often eggs are in the nest for a new hatching before the preceding brood has developed to the squab age. The doves usually rest two months in the year, but as there is no recognized season for resting, the market can be supplied the year round.

The Nose Lasts Longest.

Bone and cartilage enter so largely into the structure of the nose and determine its characteristics, that it undergoes little perceptible change, as a rule, with the lapse of years. The brow becomes wrinkled, and crows' feet gather round the eyes, which themselves gradually grow dim as time rolls on; cheeks lose the bloom which cosmetics cannot replace, and lips their fullness and color.

The chin, dimpled in youth, develops angularities or globularities, as the case may be, and the eyebrows become heavy with the crop of many years' growth. The nose shows no mark comparable with these familiar facial indications of the approach of old age, and practically enjoys immunity from the ravages which time makes on the other features of the face. Next to the nose, probably the ears, as a rule, show the fewest and least obvious signs of old age.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE DEPENDABLE BOY.

The boy who is bright and witty,
The boy who longs for fame,
The brilliant boy, his teacher's joy,
And the boy who leads each game—
Right cordially I greet them
And wish them every joy,
But the warmest part of my boy-loving-heart
I give the dependable boy.

If he says he'll come at seven
E'er the clock strikes he'll appear
At a fine, brisk pace, with a glowing face,
And a greeting good to hear;
If he says he'll mail your letter
It will be mailed don't doubt it;
He will not tuck it in some dark pocket
And then forget about it!

He may be bright and witty;
He may be brilliant, too;
He may lead in the race with his manly face
He may plan great things to do;
He may have all gifts and graces;
But naught can wake such joy
And pride in me as to know that he
Is a stanch dependable boy!

—[Minnie L. Upton.

THE GRASSHOPPER WAR.

About the time the Pilgrim Fathers came to New England in the Mayflower (1620), there arose a great quarrel and war between two Indian tribes from a very insignificant cause. It occurred in this way:

An Indian squaw, with her little son, went to visit a friend belonging to another tribe. On his way the little boy caught a large grasshopper and carried it with him. A boy from the other tribe wanted it, but neither coaxing nor cajoling, nor even threats, would induce the little fellow to surrender his prize. A quarrel took place which soon drew the mothers and fathers into the dispute, and before long the chiefs of both tribes were engaged in a struggle which did not end until one tribe was almost exterminated.

TIDY AND INDUSTRIOUS ANTS.

Travelers who have explored all over the world will tell you that what strikes them first about an African forest is its cleanliness, a look as if the whole ground were daily cleaned and dusted by invisible elves. Not a fallen branch is to be seen, hardly a dead leaf. No more striking contrast could be imagined than this as compared to a forest in the great west of America. There you must dismount and drag your horse after you as if you were progressing through or over an immense woodyard. The reason the African forests are so tidy is because of termites. These great white ants, whose mounds are so prominent a feature of the African landscape, remove and consume every dead thing that cumbers the ground, from a tree to a leaf, from a dead elephant to a moth's wing.

THE LITTLE LANTERN.

There was once a tiny Japanese lantern. It was so small and homely that no one wanted to buy it. It happened by mistake one day to be sold in an order of costly and beautiful lanterns.

The little lantern was mocked by the large and handsome ones. It said nothing, but it felt very badly.

The man who bought the lanterns wanted to use them to decorate his seaside villa in honor of a great procession. The night came for the procession, and one after the other the lanterns were taken out and strung around the house. They were all much admired, except the homely little lantern, which, when first seen, was laughed at by every one.

From its obscure corner it looked out upon the gay scenes, and said nothing, although it felt very badly.

The lanterns were all lighted, for the grand procession was soon to go by. They all danced gayly around in the evening breeze.

Suddenly there was a cry. "The procession is coming!" Just then there was a quick gust of wind; and, to the dismay of every one, one after the other, each lantern went out—every one excepting the homely little lantern, which shone steadily on.

"Quick! matches!" the master shouted. But, for some reason, none were to be had.

"What shall we do?" he shouted again. "The procession is just around the corner, and here all is darkness."

The master glanced at the homely little lantern. The music from the procession was coming nearer.

He glanced at the little lantern once more. Its light was small, but still it was burning.

Quickly he took it, and carefully going from one to the other, he relighted the darkened lanterns by its aid, and was just hanging up the little one again when the procession appeared.

"The homely little lantern, by its faithfulness, has done more than all the rest," the master said.

The little lantern said nothing, but was very happy.

A BRAVE KITTEN.

The Smith family had never before owned a kitten. Dogs they were seldom without, but out of consideration for Mrs. Smith, who said she could not bear a cat, they had hitherto been content to worry along with only one pet.

It was only when the mice began to devour the Smiths and their possessions that Mrs. Smith was induced to waive her prejudice. Mr. Smith the next evening brought home a little black kitten in his overcoat pocket.

Now, as the Smith family already included a half grown setter dog, a good deal of uneasiness was felt as to the degree of harmony likely to exist between the dog and the kitten.

The new kitten settled the question once for all by insisting on being friendly with the dog. His beautiful long ears and his plumelike tail were never failing sources of amusement to Kitty, and the dog, like all young animals, anxious for a romp, forgot to bark in his anxiety to play. The two would romp for hours upon the hearth rug, and when tired out by the game Kitty would curl up on the warm fur of the dog, and both would go off to sleep. It was a funny sight to see the tiny kitten and the great clumsy dog curled up thus together.

Kitty was the only cat permitted to promenade in the Smiths' garden. After awhile, when she grew bolder and learned to climb about everywhere, the kitten penetrated to other gardens and made the acquaintance of other kittens. With a kitten two houses beyond the Smiths she formed quite a warm friendship. One day the little gray stranger wandered down to Kitty Smith's garden and after looking about jumped down beside a bed of geraniums. Fido had been watching and pounced upon her in a minute. It would not be pleasant to think of what might have become of tabby had not the Smith kitten darted out of the bushes and, like a streak of black lightning, descended upon the dog. Astounded at the wrath of his little playmate, Fido dropped the gray kitten, which made good its escape. Gazing reproachfully into the angry eyes of his little black friend, the dog slunk away with his tail between his legs, while Kitty sat down and calmly smoothed out her ruffled fur.

THE POLAR BEAR.

In the north, Bruin would escape from the slow-footed native if it were not for his pack of howling and excited dogs that pursue the bear with extraordinary eagerness. Although the rule is to bite and jump back, yet many a dog falls victim to his overboldness. Eventually the baited and exhausted bear seeks the summit of some iceberg, where he falls an easy prey to the hunter.

It is not unusual to hear the polar bear stigmatized as a coward, no more dangerous to meet than an old sheep.

Others liken him to a North American Indian in his treachery, cowardice and intractability. These critics forget that both Indian and bear simply ask to be let alone in possession of their hunting grounds, and that instinctively they pursue the most effective, indeed the only possible, methods by which the few can withstand the many.

The polar bear is not a dashing, impulsive animal, but he is endowed with caution and sagacity to an unusual extent. In nearly every instance the success of the bear in obtaining sustenance depends upon stealthy and concealing methods whereby he is withdrawn from the view of his victim until he is ready to strike.

While it is true that a skillful hunter, with good firearms, stands in no great danger from the polar bear, which he usually attacks at a disadvantage to the animal, nevertheless it requires a man of iron nerve and dauntless courage to face one which has been wounded or otherwise enraged. And yet many of the Eskimos, without firearms, and provided only with their bows and arrows, lances or knives, do not hesitate to attack a defiant female, she being ravenous with hunger and ready to die for her cubs.

The Uses of Deerskin.

Side by side with the illicit skin hunting and its resultant trade in skins for tanning there is a genuine demand in Canada for deerskin for garments. Its main use is for leggins and moccasins to be worn with snowshoes, or without snowshoes in winter. The moccasins are sold in great numbers, and nothing quite so comfortable has yet been devised as footgear in the dry Canadian snows. Their softness prevents the straps of the snowshoes from galling the feet, and the leather is both porous and warm. It is not tanned, but "shamoyed," the process which all races, civilized or savage, use when preparing wild beasts' skin for use as clothes other than boots. But the finest of all these soft leathers are the deerskins used for gloves. Nothing is quite equal to this material for the purpose, and when genuine it is the most expensive of any. Reindeer skin, fallow deer skin and that of the fawns of many of the American species are used. "Elk" gloves are not deerskin at all, but an imitation. Much of the deerskin is made into "white leather", in the same way that parchment, sheepskin and vellum are prepared for special purposes. The white buckskin is used for leather breeches and military gloves, all military tailoring being of the most expensive material.

Looking Forward.

It was the year 3588, A. D. Presently it would be 3589. The Princess Mayme had no time to lose, and yet she was forever exalting herself because of her birth. "I am descended from pork-packers," she would say vauntingly, scorning the every-day princes who sought her hand. As for the other princesses employed in the store, they laughed at her pretensions, and maintained that any one might trace a lineage as distinguished, provided one went back far enough.—Detroit Journal.

Uninhabited Islands.

Between Madagascar and the coast of India there are about 16,000 islands only 600 of which are inhabited. But most of them are capable of supporting a population.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Up-to-Date Jokes and Witticisms From the Comic Papers.

A HEAVY HANDICAP.

It is but a Spanish custom.
It was not the youngster's fault
That he never had the training
Which would help him earn his salt.
And he couldn't raise a protest
When to christen him they came
And they solemnly afflicted
The poor infant with the name,
"Alphonso XIII, Leon Ferdinand
Maria
James Isidore Pascal Antonio."

And it's not at all surprising
That in business of state
And in military matters
All his people come too late.
For it's likely to occasion
An embarrassing delay
When they rally up their cohorts
And they stop to shout "Hooray
For Alphonzo XIII, Leon Ferdinand
Maria
James Isidore Pascal Antonio!"

SUMMED UP.

Bacon—Your wife spends hours at the dressmaker's. Now, what does it all amount to?

Egbert—A pretty figure.

WHAT SHE ADORED.

Smithers (society poet)—I am thinking of issuing a volume with wide margins. Do you like the idea?

Miss DeFacto (warmly)—Indeed, you cannot make your margins too wide for me. I adore blank verse.

THE NARROW MINDED WOMAN.

He—Women are terribly narrow-minded.

She—You are speaking, are you not, of the woman whose mind can be filled with the image of a man?

SNAPS.

First Drummer—I hear you've given up trade to go to the front?

Second—Yes.

"I don't suppose the salary was the chief inducement."

"No; commission."

HER CLAIM.

"What basis has she for calling herself a Daughter of the Revolution?"

"She thinks of the revolutions her bicycle wheels have made."

A BASE INSINUATION.

Sunday Huntsman (boasting)—Hardly had I been hunting a quarter of an hour when a dead hare lay at my feet.

Doubting Friend—Do hares ever commit suicide?

THE DIFFERENCE.

Mrs. Naborly—So your name is the same as your papa's Harry?

Harry—Yes'm.

Mrs. Naborly—How do you know when your mamma calls who she means?

Harry—Oh, she always calls me kind of coaxing.

THE BOASTS OF LOVE.

"My girl's hand is as white as the driven snow."

"Pooh, that's nothing, my girl's heart is as deep as a driven well."

SO THEY CAN SEE.

"Mme. Snipper has perfected a wonderful invention."

"What is it?"

"A revolving hat; it works so the congregation can see all sides of it."

ABOUT MUGS.

Bill—I see Gills has his face painted on his cup at the barber shop.

Jill—How does it look?

Bill—The worst-looking mug I ever saw.

A LESSON IN WHALING.

One boy met another who had a suspicious redness about the eyes and a droop at the corners of the mouth.

"Say," said the first boy, "I heard your father was on a ship once."

The other quenched a sob and nodded.

"Was it a whaler?"

"Yes, it was. And you bet he learnt the business good, too."

THE DANGERS OF HOME.

Browne—Mercy, man, you look as though you had been to war.

Towne—Worse. Been amusing the baby while his mother went shopping.

A BORN MATHEMATICIAN.

"Dickey doesn't know his letters well," explained his mother to the new teacher, "but he's quick in learning figures."

"What is this, dear?" asked the teacher, pointing to the letter B.

"Dat's a thirteen jammed togedder," promptly responded Dickey.

HIS SCHEME.

Mrs. Petter—"Did you see that? Dixon seized the rocking chair, and was into it before his wife had a chance to reach it. And on his wedding trip, too."

Mr. Petter—"That's just it. There's where Dixon is smart. Nobody will suspect that he is on his wedding tour, don't you see? And besides, he gets the chair."

SIMILARITY.

He—I doubt if they will be happy. In matrimony there should be a similarity of tastes.

She—Well, she is determined to have her own way and so is he.

HIS WAY OF FINDING IT.

Tourist—It wears me out completely to travel.

Chance Acquaintance—Your business compels you to do it, I presume?

Tourist—No. I am traveling for my health.

THE RULING PASSION.

"I see an actor has been given a commission in the army."

"I wonder if he will insist on having the center of the battlefield?"

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 21.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Delineator, Glass of Fashion, Pattern Sheets and Patterns for August, now ready.

Busts of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, in terroline, by a noted artist. Price 35c. each. A fine ornament for mantel or desk.

Seasonable goods, Mason's Fruit Jars, new make, perfect, price to U less than manufacturer will sell 'em to me. Best Jar Gums, Aluminum Lids, fit any Mason Jar. Fly Screens, 10c. Harper Fly Traps.

New "Iron Clad" Enameled Ware, copper trimmed. Big improvement in this useful kitchen ware.

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods, not to be had elsewhere in Centre county. If U need a good black dress, it will pay U to come 25 miles for it.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

The Spanish Fleet

Has gone down and so have our Summer Dress Goods. The lot on the centre table at 6c. are wonders at the price.

Gents' Dress Straw Hats are yours for 25 per cent. under price.

Wolf & Crawford.

Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 18th to 22d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 23d, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 24, great central valleys 25th to 27th, eastern states 28th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about July 23, great central valleys 25th, eastern states 27. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 26th, great central valleys 23d, eastern states 30th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. August 1 will average above in the northern, below in the southern, and about normal in the Pacific coast states.

About July 17 or 18 the great high temperature wave will have crossed the continent and a decidedly cool wave will have taken its place. But another warm wave of less force, will cross the continent through the northern states from 24th to 28th.

Up to July 9 my temperature forecasts for July proved good, with indications that they would continue so.

Up to and including July 4 the 17 weather bureau stations in and immediately surrounding the Ohio valley showed a seasonable deficiency of rainfall since April 1 to be 53 inches or about an average of 3 inches for each station. This leans strongly in favor of my forecast that in and about the Ohio valley rainfall would be deficient for crop season of 1898.

Sudden Death at Aaronsburg.

J. H. Kerstetter, while scuffling with a young Kreamer, Wednesday of last week, dropped over and in a few moments was dead. He was carried to his home. He leaves a wife and child and widowed mother, Polly George, whose husband about three years ago was found dead at the stable where he had gone before supper to do some chores. His death was due to heart failure.

Rev. Dr. Monroe to Preach.

Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., will preach in the M. E. church, of this town, on Tuesday evening, next, 26.

"I think De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE GREAT PICNIC.

Farmers' Institute and Harvest Home Pic Nic at Centre Hall, Aug. 11th.

This gathering noted in last week's Reporter, at a preliminary meeting in Reesman's office Tuesday evening, was fixed for August 11, at Grange Park, Centre Hall, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. Hon. J. A. Woodward, of the Board, stated the purpose was to hold a one-day farmers' institute and harvest home pic-nic. Railroad excursion rates and trains will be arranged for. A committe on general arrangements, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed:

Jacob Sharer, John Arney, Geo. M. Boal, Wm. M. Grove, G. L. Goodhart, J. B. Strohm, Wm. W. Spangler, of Potter.

Wm. Goheen, Michael Hess, of Harris.

Daniel Royer and John Ziegler, Rebersburg; Hon. J. T. McCormick, W. H. Fry, Pinegrove; W. C. Patterson, State College; John Dale, Pleasant Gap; C. Alexander, Penn.

S. W. Smith, Centre Hall.

M. L. Rishel, T. M. Gramley, Wells Evans, Jacob Meyer, of Gregg.

William Noll, of Pleasant Gap.

The following ladies, a committee on decorations: Misses Mabel Boal, Elsie Geiss, Tacy Kreamer, Roxanna Brisbin, Lilly Christine, Ida Rhodes, Florence Rhone, Blanche Boal, Della Bartges, Grace Alexander, Verna Geis, Mrs. S. W. Smith, of Centre Hall.

Miss Mabel Allison, Spring Mills.

The Misses Alca Musser, Pinegrove; Bertha Gingerich, Boalsburg; Winifred Weiland, Linden Hall; Ada Goodhart and Lola Strohm, Centre Hill; Lizzie Moyer, Centre Mills; Winifred Wolf, Rebersburg.

A. Mabel Boal, Ch'm.

Prayer by Rev. S. H. Eisenberg.

Address of Welcome, by Leonard Rhone; response, by Jno. A. Woodward.

The important subject of Forestry will be discussed by Dr. Rothrock, the able head of the State Forestry Commission; D. F. Fortney, John Hamilton, and other speakers will be present.

The meeting organized by calling S. W. Smith to the chair, with D. Wagner Geiss, as Secretary.

Haying and Harvesting.

Providence highly favored the farmer in the past five weeks for cutting and gathering in his hay and grain. Not a load of hay or grain was spoiled by rain. It was all sun-shine we might say.

The hay crop was an abundant one and the same is true of wheat and rye. These conditions and results obtained all over the country, and the industrious farmer is richly rewarded for his toil and deservingly so. How we do wish the farmer will find a dollar market for his wheat; all other occupations would share the benefits along with the farmer.

The growing corn is still in safe condition, but it needs rain now to prevent its suffering.

Potatoes have suffered for want of rain the past three weeks. The early potato stalks are dying off, and the yield will be half a crop. The late potatoes will not do as well as expected unless rain sets in soon.

Oats is generally short in the straw and may be slightly under an average crop.

Where there were no apples last year there is fair prospect for a crop this year.

East End News.

Milton Dinges, of Penn, was helping Alfred Stover to haul in hay, and had the misfortune to have his left arm broken between the elbow and wrist. He was in the act of opening the barn door, when the large pole to which the doors are hooked fell on his arm with the above result.

Frank Rupp, of Aaronsburg, who enlisted in the navy some months ago, and who is on board the St. Paul, commanded by Captain Sigsbee, has recently been promoted to 2nd Captain of a gunners crew.

Jennie, wife of Theodore Brown, of Millheim, died on night of July 1. She was the daughter of Luke Styers. Her age was 24 years, 5 months and 3 days. —Journal.

Clement Dale for Congress.

Clement Dale, Esq., of Bellefonte, has concluded to be a candidate for congress, on the Republican side. If we did not intend to elect a Democrat this year, then the Republicans could not do much better than to nominate Mr. Dale, who has the qualifications and a better record than some other fellows sent to congress by that party and from which he deserves recognition for services rendered that are not of the gutter snipe order.

Wheelmen's Run.

The wheelmen's club of Tyrone have a run to Penns Cave billed for next Sunday, passing through Centre Hall en route. The club will run to Bellefonte on Saturday and spend the night in Centre Hall. After a visit to the cave they will make the run home by way of State College.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes: "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

CHURCH RE-OPENED.

The United Evangelical Congregation Re-Open Their Church.

The United Evangelical congregation of Centre Hall, some few months ago purchased the church formerly belonging to the Evangelical Association at a cost of four hundred dollars, and after remodeling and painting, July 17th was set for the re-opening of the same.

Bishop R Dubs D. D. LL. D., of Chicago, was present and preached two masterly sermons, morning and evening. The people of Centre Hall responded nobly to the call of the Bishop for $425.00; $357.00 was raised.

The church is now finished in good style; a new red oak pulpit and choir platform has taken the place of the old one. A new modern pulpit built all of red quartered oak, by the pastor, worth forty dollars, was presented by him to the congregation; now lamps were placed in the chandeliers, and spring weights were placed in the windows.

Prof. F. Smith's choir rendered several fine anthems. The music was all well rendered. The congregation can congratulate themselves on having the largest number of professional singers in town, and pastor Rhoads no doubt rejoices that he has a spacious room in which he can dispense the gospel.

Rev. A. E. Gobble, D. D., President of Central Pennsylvania College; C. H. Goodling, of Bellefonte, and J. J. Lohr, of Millheim, were present and rendered valuable service.

Died at Penna. Furnace.

Last Friday evening Mrs. Jacobs, the wife of Mr. George A. Jacobs, of Shingletown, died very unexpectedly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Leech, with whom she was visiting. Her death was due to a stroke of paralysis, and the end came before a physician could be summoned. She had not been in good health for some time, never fully recovering from the effects of a bad fall about two years ago and dislocating her shoulder. She and her aged husband, who survives her, have been married fifty-two years. Her age was about seventy two years. She was the mother of seven children, of whom three sons and three daughters survive her. Dr. W. A. Jacobs, of Centre Hall, being one of the sons. The funeral took place Monday morning from her late residence in Shingletown. Interment was made in the Boalsburg cemetery.

Sudden Death.

John Kerstetter, after harvesting all the forenoon on last Wednesday for Thomas Harper, in the afternoon he plowed corn for Lydia Frank, and after supper went down street and met a son of Dol Kreamer, who he was going to show his granddaddy by taking hold of him on both sides of his head and lifting him up. He lifted him twice, but in putting him down the second time he dropped over backwards and soon expired. The doctor was not allowed to make a post mortem examination but thinks he ruptured a blood vessel in the chest. He was 32 years old, leaves a wife and one child, less than a year old. John came to Aaronsburg some years ago with his step-father, Joseph George, who died three years ago last June of heart failure, while working about the stable.

Reformed Church Reunion.

The Second Annual Reunion of the Reformed Church in Central Pennsylvania will be held at Island Park, Sunbury, Thursday, July 28th, 1898. For this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Sunbury and return, limited to day of issue at single fare for the round trip, from Lock Haven, Bellefonte, Wilkesbarre, Tomhicken, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Train 101 which leaves Montandon on arrival of train 1 leaving Sunbury 5.45 p. m. will run through to Bellefonte.

A Shipping Point for Cattle.

In the shipment of cattle from this section, Centre Hall station has more cars loaded at this point than any other station along the line. Already this year about forty car loads have been sent east. The shipments are regular, and is on an average with the year before when about 65 cars were sent out. The railroad company is building a new yard here for loading.

Burned Over Fields.

The long continued hot and dry spell was the cause of much trouble to the railroad section hands near Penn Cave station, below Centre Hall. Sparks from the engines fired the wheat stubbles and the fire spread to a piece of woods and into a field of oats. Considerable damage was done. The rain Tuesday morning extinguished the fires.

Killed a Big Rattler.

Last week one evening Carl Eisenberg and Will Sandoe were driving across the mountain home. A short distance below the top of the mountain on this side they spied an immense rattlesnake aside the road. The boys killed it and brought it to town. It was over three feet long and had seven rattles. Harry Harper skinned it and had the hide made into a belt.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

DR. BURD'S DEATH.

Coroner's Jury Renders no Verdict in Mysterious Case.

The mysterious death a few days ago of Dr. Edward J. Burd, a practicing physician of Snow Shoe, has aroused the authorities at Bellefonte and a thorough investigation is being made. The body of Dr. Burd was found dead on the public highway leading from Snow Shoe to Clarence, a little village about a mile and a half from the former place.

It is stated that he had started some time during the previous night to make a professional call and was not seen alive afterwards. The body was lying on the ground as if he had fallen backwards. His medicine case was found about twenty feet from where the body laid.

On his person was found his pocket-book containing $2.70, a revolver, comb finger rings and his watch and chain. A jury was then empaneled composed of John Reeser, A. R. Haines, John Madill, George Uzzle, David Chambers and Alfred Lucas. This jury failing to agree on a verdict, Justice of the Peace John D. Brown called Dr. Locke, of Bellefonte, into the case, who on Friday morning went to Snow Shoe, where a post-mortem was held.

The heart was found to be almost twice its normal size, which strongly indicated that the doctor's death was caused by heart trouble. Not finding a trace of poison in the stomach, Dr. Locke explained to the jury the action of the heart and how it could have been the cause of the death. The jury however, failed to render a verdict from the fact that they wanted a little time to look further into the case, thinking that there might be some other developments.

Dr. Burd leaves a wife, brother and three sisters. The body was taken to Rebersburg on Friday for burial.

New House for Governor Hastings.

A Williamsport architect has been engaged by Gov. Hastings to supervise the details for rebuilding his private residence at Bellefonte.

The plans for the new building are very elaborate and extensive. The present house is to be encased in brick, with trimmings of white stone. The roof is to be of green tile. The porches, which are expected to be one of the main features of the house, are to be two stories in height, extending the full width of the structure and supported by immense Doric pillars, while the floors will be of mosaic tiles. The interior of the house is to be finished in quartered oak.

The style of architecture is colonial, and the house, when finished, will be the largest and most elaborate residence in the town.

A large stable in the rear of the dwelling will be built on the same style of architecture.

Snake's Deadly Bite.

William Dougherty, of Hammersley's Forks, Clinton county, who was residing with his brother Joseph. on Tuesday night slept in the barn on a bed of straw. The next morning a boy, who had slept with him, called him, but the man was unconscious. The boy summoned assistance, and on making an examination, it was found that the man had been bitten on the forehead by a rattlesnake. Dougherty died about eight o'clock from the effects of the poisonous bite. His remains were interred in McCoy's cemetery. Deceased was about 65 years old, and was an old soldier. He had recently been granted a pension, receiving $500 back pay.

Month of July.

July, the seventh month of the year in our calendar, was the fifth in the Roman calendar, where it was called the Quintilis. Originally it contained 36 days but it was reduced by Romulus to 31, by Numa to 30, but was restored to 31 days by Julius Caesar, in honor of whom it was named July, on account of his birth having happened on the 12th of that month. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors called the month "mead month" from the meadows being then in bloom. The month contains our own glorious Fourth and dog days, both of which are very important periods.

Flag Raising at Keller's Hotel.

A fine flag raising will be celebrated at D. C. Keller's hotel, Bellefonte, on next Saturday evening, at 7. The event is to be in honor of Company B. for which landlord Keller deserves credit, and the flag he has obtained for the occasion is large and pretty. The speakers for the occasion will be D. F. Fortney, W. C. Heinle, Thomas Eaton, Capt. Tayler, Capt. Reber, Calvin Meyer, and others. Music by the Undine Band. All invited.

Edward Powers.

Edward Powers, a well-known business man in the shoe line, at Bellefonte, died on last Monday night. He was a kind hearted and genial young man, and respected. He leaves a widow and several children.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

WE HAVE NEVER BEFORE

Made such a determined cut in prices as now, and this week will witness one of the busiest clearing sales ever held in the town. We are sparing no effort to further this end, and if you want to be in the swim just call at The Star Store at the station, on the Flat Iron Corner, and it will be time well spent.

We offer Friday and Saturday the following at these prices for money down:

Ladies' Dress Shoe, Patent Leather Tip	$1 00
10 pieces Moon Soap	25c
Dish Pan, a good one	10c
Clothes Pins, per doz	1c

Goods in Season.

Fat Mackeral, Picnic Pickles, S. C. Hams, New Potatoes, New Tomatoes, Cabbage, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Canteloupes, Cocoanuts, Watermelons, and lastly and very important to you for good bread, Columbia Flour.

On Saturday all day we offer to all our customers of 5c. and over, free access to Burnham's No-Tax Wild Cherry Phosphate, ice cold.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line.
Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.
Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety.
Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.
Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.
Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow, pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, $1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Ginghams for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3½c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

July Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5.00
Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

4th and Last Week of Our Great 9c. Sale!

Our success in this remarkable sale has been unprecedented in our business experience. We have more than doubled our last year's sales. We have given remarkable values, and the public has been quick to appreciate them. We have been converting dull times into unusually busy periods. Profits have been lost sight of in this remarkable sale. Our reasons for this are easily told. We were anxious to convert all our Spring and Summer goods into money even at a loss, believing it unwise to carry goods over from season to season, and on some lines we were overstocked.

This coming week winds up our 9 cent sale, and we have placed some

More Remarkable Additions on Our Counters.

Our Summer Wash Goods which we have been selling at 15, 20 and 25 cents, all go in now at 9 cents a yard.

All our fancy shapes in Ladies' Hats that have been selling at $1, $1.25, and $1.50, all go in now at 25 cents.

Materials for trimming the same are equally reduced and no charge for the work done.

Toweling, 3 yards for 9 cents.

Good Calicoes, 3 yards for 9 cents.

Good Ginghams, while they last, don't think they will hold out all week, 3 yards for 9 cents.

Good Outing Cloth, 2 yards for 9 cents.

As good a Muslin as you want to use, 4½ cents a yard. You can take as much as you want, no limit to the quantity.

All our small wares and notions as advertised for the last three weeks are also included in this sale at the same prices. Bear in mind this is the last week in which these goods will be sold at these

Remarkably Low Prices!

As we confidently expect our stock will be exhausted by that time. We want to make room for our Fall and Winter stock.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."